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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. tered as second-class mail matter.

Millions for Irrigation.

Thirty-seven million dollars for irriga-tion. This amount is the estimated figure of the appropriation for irrigation work which will be available in the fiscal year of 1908, the sum realized from the sale of Western public lands since the year of the passage of the irrigation law, an estimated total, 1901 to 1908, inclusive, amounting to \$37,-

1028,571.50.

This fund is, according to the law, to be invested by the Secretary of the Interior in feasible irrigation projects which will repay the amount to the government in ten

annual installments from the settlers.

The apportionment of the fund by Secre-The apportionment of the fund by Secretary Hitohook has been practically completed and the plans matured for expending the entire fund on certain definite projects in the West, which practically brings to an end further surveys and examinations and permits the concentration of effort of the Reclamation Service on the building of a few important projects.

DEPARTMENT'S WIDE AUTHORITY.

the wind and sun, Such methods, hot ever, could be used in a tropical climator even in the Northern, Middle or Sout ern States. Refrigeration is used very tensively, but it is not always available and the state of onsively, but it is not always on sively, but it is not always on sively, but it is not always on sively, but it is not always on some salt, vinegar, spices, alcohol, smoke and saltpotre are recognized as lawful preservatives. All of the above-mentioned articles except alcohol will penetrate food articles except alcohol will penetrate food articles except alcohol will penetrate food

Submerge an article of food in alcohol and it will remain in a fair condition indefinitely. Alcohol is rather expensive, however, for general preservative purposes, and imagine the outery temperance people would raise if alcohol were used exten-

Dr. Wiley surmises that borax and boric acid are deleterious substances. In spite of Dr. Wiley's deductions, chemists who have world-wide reputations, who have made comprehensive researches, who have studied the question of boron preservation more thoroughly than Dr. Wiley has, claim borax and boric acid are the mildest preservatives

If borax and borle seid are injurious, as Dr. Wiley's reports indicate, why are not the English nation a nation of imbeelles—puny, weak and senile? England has partaken of boraxed foods for decades, and after a most thorough and complete investigation of the effects of boron preservatives, she enacted laws allowing meats, butter and cream to be preserved with boron preservatives, thus obtaining food stuffs in a clean, healthful, palatable, more digestible condition than if they were not preserved, or if preserved with salt, or any other substance that would penetrate the article preserved, so it would have to be parboiled or soaked over night to withdraw the salt, leaving the article much less nutritious and comparatively without flavor.

I sincerely trust the pure food agitation that is being conducted throughout the country will facilitate the exacting of national pure food laws,—such laws compel ling manufacturers and packers of food If borax and borie seld are injurious, as

mal pure food laws,—such laws or ig manufacturers and packers of miles to label each and every purific to label each and kind of processing amount amount amount amount and kind of processing amount amou

The irrigation act gives the Secretary of the Interior a very wide latitude in the investment of this large fund, aithough he is required to spend the major portion of the fund arising from the sale of public lands within each State or Territory, for the benefit of their lands, as far as practicable. It is a recognized fact that the contributions to the fund from the various States are in most cases not in proportion to the need of those States for irrigation. Arizona and Nevada, for instance, whose lauds have contributed very little to the fund, have probably the greatest need and opportunity

of course given rise to more or less adverse criticism and attack, especially from men who have viewed the recisantion act as a great opportunity for either direct or indirect personal advancement. The men to whom the public domain has long been considered a legitimate prey, halled the passage of the irrigation act as an improved method of converting to their use the nation's resources in the West. Mr. Hitchcock's vigorous measures, however, have seriously interfered with their proceedings and they are correspondingly biter in their denugations of his acts.

The States thus far to ohiefly benefit through the irrigation law are Arizons, Wyoming, Montana and Nevada, although some of them have themselves made to it considerable contributions. Wyoming, because of its strategic geographical position, and the fact that much of the water supply of the West originates in that part of the State, must of necessity have the storage reservoirs built there, not only for the benefit of Wyoming, but for Nebraska as well. The secretary has set aside \$2,20,000 for the Shoshone river, Wyoming, project and \$3,30,000 for the Platte and the Phatte river, to be partially expended for the benefit of Nebraska. Thus alout fifteen per cent. of the entire reclamation fund will be expended in Wyoming, although she has contributed only about four per cent. of the fund. Seenes along the Platte and the Phatted of the serve with an are also in meet among the wildest and most picturesque in America.

Foed Preservetives—

The health of a nation is most extainly of great importance, and it should be the duty of the Government to guard the nation's health of a nation is most extainly of great importance, and it should be the duty of the Government to guard the nation's health of a nation is most extainly of great importance, and it should be the placed on the market that have delectarious placed on the market that have delectarious plac

The health of a nation is most certainly of great importance, and it should be the duty of the Government to guard the nation's health intelligently, and to be on the guard the intelligently, and to be on the place of food being surreptitionsly or otherwise placed on the market that have deleterious substances used to preserve them. There is no question about fresh articles of food being preferable in all ways to preserved being preferable in all ways to preserved to longer, or set; you say more would like, but really you are doing your work in the fastest manner possible, because it will take no longer, or set; you say more would like, but really you have the brash in your hands and in a convenient place, than at some future time when you must seet it, pink it up again and ray yournelf a chasping hiode. Keep your work all eleaned up to find any your pile. Four feet is the commercial ingest for more expensive. Preservation holds these changes in aboyance. The question then arises, "What are the best methods of preserving food stuffs?"

In Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona fresh most can be preserved by drying it in the crocks until can please in straight. In

always plan your position so that every time you move a stick you will move it towards a central point which you have es-lected for a pile. Whenever you move it away from the pile all that labor and as much more is absolutely wasted. So plan your work and positions to save all false motions.

Begin splitting at the pile, work back away from it and throw your wood towards it as fast as split. It is here that you must use good judgment and beguided by circumstances more than at any other point. It

intion for one year's

you are preparing it for market, split it as your customers want it, always remember-ing that the finer it is split the more it will measure, and also, the more it will cost you. and Nevada, for Instance, whose lauds have contributed very little to the fund, have probably the greatest need and opportunity for reclamation, while, on the other hand, North Dakota and Otkahoma, though large contributors, have perhaps the least actual need for irrigation of any of the Western States. In some cases the chief aim of politicians has been apparently not so much to develop irrigation as to secure the expenditure of federal funds in the section they represent.

HAS THE ENMITY OF LAND GRADHERS.
The exercise of such impartial judgment as Secretary Hitchcock has displayed has of course given rise to more or less adverse criticism and attack, especially from men who have viewed the reclamation act as a great opportunity for either direct or indirect personal advancement. The men to whom the public domain has long been considered a legitimate prey, halled the passage of the irrigation act as an improved method of converting to their use the nation's resources in the West. Mr. Hitchcock's vigorous measures, however, have seriously interfered with their proceedings and they are correspondingly bitter in their denagoistions of his soits.

The States thus far to ohiefly benefit through the irrigation law are Arizona, Myoming, Montans and Nevada, although some of them have themselves made to it considerable contributions. Wyoming, because of its strategic geographical position, and the fact that much of the water supply of the West originates in that part of the

Soundares in Market Horses.

Perhaps the first and most important es-ential in a market horse is soundaces. It absolutely useless to expect to sell a corse that is unsound for a good price on my critical market. The coundaces that

Tons of Pumalton

ten in the roof contest. The prizes con-sisted of donations from various representa-tive firms. At the close of the show the pumpkins were distributed among chari-table institutions, where they very likely served as material for Thanksgiving cook-M. G. SERVICE.

Among the Farmers.

Among the Farmera.

In my boyhood it required muscle to swing the soythe, now we exercise the muscle less and the brain more.—Henry Van Dreser, Schoharie County, N. Y.

Many of our old-fashioned barns, with a small expenditure of money, could be made just as comfortable for the stock and much more healthful than most of the expensive modern barns which are being built by gentlemen farmers who have an abundance of mency to put into such buildings.—H. Littlefield, Penobecot County, Me.

1 have often thought that farmers generally work too hard.—William Pallen, Penobecot County, Me.

I know that any man of average intelligence can go on to a farm today and make theories of his own. He can study the conditions by which he is surrounded. He need not apply to any man to tell him what he must do, but he can study those things out for himself.—C. S. Stetson, Lincoln County, Me.

Invariably the leading characteristic of a good dairy owe is a strong development of the mont and make the most and make the most and make the strong development of the mont and make the most of the most of the most and make the most of the mos

County, Me.

Invariably the leading observateristic of a good dairy one is a strong development of stomach and adder; not over development, but enough to indicate ability to do a let of good hard work. Large, mild and prominent eyes, broad forehead, broad musice and wide neetrile, the wedge shape of the tody, large milk value, constitution indicated by plenty of room for heart and lungo and general appearance. The dairy cow is

to make one hundred per et he would dig into "enuses" to see that the "supply equand."—F. H. P., Stafford, Ct.

Secress in Forming.

It is possible for a man who has intelligence enough to learn; money enough to seet the primary expenses; and physical onstitution strong enough to bear the mrden, to convert any kind of soil into a need producing condition. But he many

constitution strong enough to bear the burden, to convert any kind of soil into a good producing condition. But he must know enough at the beginning to figure out the results, to know whether his venture will be a paying one or not. Or whether the outlay will not be greater than any return that he may reasonably expect from it.

A farmer can make a farm, but a farm cannot make a farmer. There is, therefore, the possibility that an intelligent man may make a successful farmer, even though he start out with a poor farm.

But a man with small intellect, without education, and without knowledge of his profession cannot farm successfully, however good a farm he may have to start with. He might raise one or two fairly good crops, but it would only be by chance if he should make a paying conversion of his crops into cash. And without intelligent cultivation the best soil will not continue to yield good crops. Of this we have probably all seen enough without needing any further proof or explanation. Independent fortunes have been made by shrowd, intelligent farmers;

A Suggestion for Former Boys.

ang men of train ho have grown up on the farm some training in a college of take positions of trust and

perience he has accumulated during his life on the farm and enter some profession where this experience will not be of special value to him. As valuable, however, as this experience is, no man should attempt to rely upon it alone in his farming operations. He should add to this experience at the very least a short course in agriculture.—H. J. Waters, Columbia, Mo.

deciding to throw away all the valuable experience be has accumulated during his life on the farm and enter some profession where this experience will not be of special value to him. As valuable, however, as this experience is, no man should attempt to rely upon it alone in his farming operations. He should add to this experience at the very least a short course in agriculture.—H. J. Waters, Columbia, Mo.

Notes frees Washington, D. C.
Representatives Albert S. Barleson of Austin, Tax, and Sydney J. Bowle of Anniston, Ala., were the victims of a practical illustration of the methods adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent a least of the cotton crop reports. They visited the Department of Agriculture to prevent a least of the cotton crop reports. They visited the Department of Agriculture last Monday to have a talk with Secretary Wilson concerning cotton, and Monday happening to be the day when the report was to be prepared, Mr. Wilson expressed delight in their visit and said he was prepared to show them extended in the was prepared to show them extended in the recent where the executive force that figures out percentages and all that cort of thing was genting ready.

They naw clerks bringing in lots of unsated peckings with post marks still interest that figures out percentages and all that cort of thing was getting ready.

They have been used the effects bringing from the office and with betters bringing from the office and of the propared to the courty, and both statement agriculture of the represented widely satisfaced parts of the country, and both statement agriculture of the represented widely satisfaced parts of the country, and both statement agriculture of the represented widely satisfaced parts of the country, and both statement agriculture of the represented widely satisfaced parts of the country, and both statement agriculture of the representative that was prevented the decrement of the column and the country and both statement agriculture.

There were because of the statement of the co

It was something after two o'ch the prisoners were released. To oth willing to bear testimony to oy that is thrown around the prepa

The above story brings to light some facts regarding the precautions taken by Secretary Wilson to avoid a repetition of the scandals growing out of the recent "leak-ages" in the cotton and wheat reports. All

scandals growing out of the recent "leakages" in the cotton and wheat reports. All
Sunday night a faithful employee of the
Department of Agriculture, with a big army
revolver in his lap, stood guard over an iron
box containing the cotton crop report
issued this week.

In the presence of the Assistant Secretary
of Agriculture Secretary Wilson took the
reports from the box on Monday, and with
out opening the envelopes delivered them to
the cotton crop reporting board, composed
of Victor H. Olmsted, George K. Holmes,
P. L. Hutchinson and F. N. Gray. This
was the committee which was locked up
with the representatives for five hours.
Several months ago three special agents
were appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to go through the Southern States
and make a report to the department.
Formerly only one agent was assigned to
this task, but in order to prevent another
leak, the two additional agents were appointed, thereby making it impossible, without collusion, for any one man to know the
total results.

The report as made public by the secre-tary shows that the area picked and to be picked is estimated at 26,117,153 acres, a re-duction of 883,339 acres from the acreage estimated as planted.

WILEY ON COLD STORAGE.

The past month has been made notable in Washington on account of the great number of conventions of bodies having close relations to foods and food consumption. This is probably due, in a sense, to the efforts of President Boosevelt to effect pure food legislation by Congress. Last week the American Warshousenen's Association held a

"I am not here today to throw bouquets,"
"I am not here today to throw bouquets,"
"I am not here today I want to tel
you what I believe you will have to contend with in the near future. It is not good
business and it is very bad ethics to deceive
the people. There is a very widespread
prejudice in this country against warehouse this country is being revolutionized, and the men who understand the fundamental principles upon which the new agriculture in based are in constant demand.

A young man should reflect well before deciding to throw away all the valuable experience he has accumulated during his life on the farm and enter acone profession.

Dairp.

Reising Cows for Merket.

The milkman "down below," as 'we call him up here, wants new milk cows. He takes what we let him have after our own

takes what we let him have after our own herds are kept up. The owner of a good cow knows more about her than anybody else and does not part with her for nothing. A near neighbor of mine lately sold a cow for \$60. What will the man "down below" pay for her, and what does he know about her except her looks? The man with a cow of good looks and poor delivery is as ready to take a big price for looks as for anything else, and we know here that that is what sells the cow. How can the milkman replenish his herd and know he is getting all there is in the business?

there is in the business?

Many around here have tried to keep up their herds by buying, but have found that it was the cheapest in the end to raise their own helfers. They have found that it was

cow line? There must be something in it.

New Hampshire. FRANK DRWING.

Age Limits of Dairy Cows.

A bulletin from the Wisconsin Station states that a cow is at her best during her fifth and sixth years, up to which time the production of milk and butter fat by cows in normal condition increases each year. The length of time the cow will maintain her maximum production depends on her con-stitutional strength and the care with which she is fed and managed. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after ten years of age. Many excel-lent records have been made by cows older than this. The quality of the milk produced by helfers is somewhat better that of older cows, for a decrease has been noted of one to two-tenths of one per cent. in the average fat content for each year till the cows have reached the full age. This is caused by the increase in the weight of the cows with advancing age. At any rate, there seems to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows. Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of bedy tissue, and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger proportion of nutrients for the production of milk or butter fat than do other cows. After a certain age has been reached, on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butter fat again increases both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milk cow of exceptional strength, the constantly entertaining and instructive book, and the passages devoted to the seals and the salmon are especially absorbing. The peculiarities of many of the dwellers in the woods and rushing waters have never been presented with more correctness than they are by Mr. Long, and he has added decidedly to the wealth of natural history in the world. He has increased vastly in the world. He has increased vastly in the world. He has increased vastly in the world. He has a done so with a fascination that many writers in similar fields cannot approach. (Boston: Ginn & Co. Price, and they are by Mr. Long, and he has added the world. He has increased vastly in the world in the world. He has increased vastly in the world in the world. He has increased vastly in the world in older cows, for a decrease has been production of a unit of milk or butter fat again increases both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milk cow of exceptional strength, kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by over feeding or crowding for high results, should continue to be a profitable producer till her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.

Literature.

IL LIBBO D'ORO. A book that will give great satisfaction to the lovers of religious literature is "Il Libro D'Oro Those Whose Names Are Written in the Lamb's Book of Life." It is translation from the Italian by Lucia Alexander, the mother of Francesca Alexander, who is so favorably known as the of Italian legends which appeared under the sitle of "The Hidden Servants." In the present volume of five hundred pages there are more than 120 miracle stories and legends published in Italy in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and writ-ten by the fathers of the church. Four books furnish the material for this collection, including selections from the Lives of the Holy Fathers, together with the "Spiritual Field, Venice, 1623"; selections from the "Lives of the Saints" and "Beati of Tuscany, Florence, 1627;" selections from the "Wonders of God in His Saints, Bologna. 1593"; Flowers of Sanctity, Venice, 1726." Nothing better adapted for reading during the season of Advent, now at hand, could be offered, and, indeed, the contents of this valuable book will supply food for deeply religious thought at all seasons of the Christian year. It will give comfort and unjustral insight to will give comfort and spiritual insight to many a soul devoted to the study of the mystical meaning of life. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$2.00

OUR LITTLE ARMENIAN COUSIN. Mary Hazelton Wade has made another charming addition to The Little Cousin Series, in "Our Little Armenian Cousin," in which child-life in a land of many sorin which child-life in a land of many sorrows is portrayed with a keen appreciation of the difficulties under which the people of Armenia labor beneath the tyrannic rule of the Sultan of Turkey. The new volume is full of interest for the inquiring little ones, and it describes an earthquake, wild sheep hunting, queer animals, and other things not to be found in the school geographies. The parents of the "little cousins" finally decide to go to America, and where their children can grow up in a land of liberty. children can grow up in a land of liberty.

The pictures in tints by L. F. Bridgman increase the value of this useful and pleasant juvenile. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, 60 cents.)

THE BLACK SPANIEL.

Vivisection and metempsychosis are introduced with original effect in "The Black Spaniel," the opening offering of a collection of short stories by Robert Hichens, who but recently schieved wide fame by his novel, "The Garden of Allah." In some of his tales in this book he returns to the desert, with which he is familiar, and introduces some strange and unusual happenings with a picturesque fidelity to nature that is striking. The strangeness of some of the narratives is greatly emphasized by Mr. Hi hens' suggestive and vivid style, and he never for one moment relaxes his hold on the attention of the reader. He deals in the improbable in a way that makes it seem truth, and he ciothes the weird and occult after a fashion that is not repulsive or semsational. Algeria, where most of the cones are laid, is a good country to draw

upon for the uncanny, but there are many light touches in the book, especially in the adventures of Mr. Enstace Greyne, that furnish agreeable entertainment. It has eight graphic illustrations by A. Forrestier. (New York: Frederick A. Stekes Company. Price \$1.50.)

LITTLE GRANDMOTHER JO.

A story of child life fifty years ago is told interestingly in "Little Grandmother Jo," by Amy Blanchard. It is an excellent picture of abuses that existed in our educational system in more primitive days, and may be read with profit by both old and young. (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. Price, \$1.2b.)

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

It is to be supposed that a man who has had an intimate personal acquaintance with the Philippines would be better qualified to give a candid opinion concerning them than one who had never visited the archipelago. Therefore, Fred W. Atkinson's book on the islands is entitled to reit was the cheapest in the end to raise their own helfers. They have found that it was much better to have the \$45 or \$50 they would have had to pay for the cow in their pocket as well as the cow herself, as to hustle to raise the money to pay out and only have the cow to show for it.

Why doesn't the milkman buy some of our farms, stock with the kind of cows he wants and keep up his herd, and if he has by chance a good milker that has gone by for profit send her to the farm to breed from. The farm, rightly equipped and managed, would pay for the wages of the help needed from the cream and sale of veal, etc., the idea being to not send off only the cow with her second calf or those at their best as to age and milk. If the farm was rightly purchased the investment requires no risk, as the farm must improve.

It is a common thing for poultrymen to furnish the farmer eggs for hatching and to have either the whole or the pick of the stock raised at an understood price. Why cannot some such scheme be worked in the cow line? There must be something in it. New Hampshire.

FRANK DEWING. in a systematic manner. The numerous fine illustrations add materially to the value of the text, and the exhaustive index will be of invaluable service for immediate reference. (Boston: Ginn & Co. Price reference \$3.00.)

S3.00.)

NORTHERN TRAILS.

The intention of the above named volume is to tell the truth, as nearly as is possible, concerning the habits of the brute creation Its author, William J. Long, does not claim for the lower animals the intelligence or the reasoning powers of man, but he does give them credit for a sagnoity and a gift of memorizing that serves them well in their life experiences. Mr. Long describes them as he has known them in Labrador and Newfoundland, and pictures accurately the mother wolf with her cubs, as she imparts to them the knowledge which she possesses regarding the pursuit of food. This big white wolf is an interesting sight for two \$3.50.)

back to America. Zal is a state of the mind, which we leave the reader to discover in this story, of the trials and tribulations of a great musician, who loves his native land, and the object of his admiration a woman, who is an enthusiastic musician herself. The character drawing is good and the plot, after several realistic soemes, both humorous and pathetic, is well worked out to a consistent conclusion. (New York: The Century Company. Price, \$1.50.)

THE HANDBOOK OF PRINCETON.

An illustrated book that will please every loyal son of Princeton and all interested in academic and university life is "The Handbook of Princeton," by John Rogers Williams, general editor of the Princeton Historical Association. It has a scholarly introduction by Woodrow Wilson, LL. D., president of Princeton, in which he says effectively that the spirit of the place is to be found in no one anot or trust or overn. president of Princeton, in which he says effectively that the spirit of the place is to be found in no one spot or trust or organization: "Neither in its classrooms nor on its campus, but in its life as a whole. Itence its love of men and of affairs, its preference for practical religion, in which initiative rests with its own volunteers. Its patriotic feeling for the country as a whole, its predeliction for the sort of learning which gives men horizon in their thinking and sohools their wits and spirits for the tasks and changes of life. It lives and grows by comradeship and community of thought; that constitutes its charm; bluds the spirits of its sons to it with a devotion at ence ideal and touched with passion; takes hold of the imagination even of, the casual visitor, if he have the good fortune to see a little way beneath the surface; dominates its growth and progress; determines its future. The most carcless and thoughtiess undergraduate breathes and is governed by it. It is the genius of the place." The volume is substantially bound, is printed on thick paper, and its typography is of the best, while its illustrative seems and portraits add to its historical and descriptive features which are of remarkable clarity and conciseness. (New York, the Grafton Press. Price, \$1.50 net.)

issued a collection of stories about Dark moor that are marked by his singular minuteness and felicity of description of natural scenery and by his strong painting of character in a rural district that is little known, at least, in this country. He understands theroughly the personnt life he pertrays in all its manifestations, and his work is clean out and often rises.



FROM "MUSIC LOVERS' TREASURY." By Helen Philbrook Patten. Published by Dana, Etes & Co.

\$1.80.)

THE LITTLE COLONEL'S CHRISTMAS VA-

CATION.

The girls will welcome joyously another volume in the Little Colonel Series, by Annie Fellows Johnston, who has placed her charming little heroine in new scenes that bring out the strong points of her sterling character. The leading incidents take place at Warwick Hall, an aristocratic school, kept by Madam Chartley on the banks of the Potomac. Here Lloyd Sherman, who grows to be a beauty, and is called Princes, meets her old girl friends from Kentucky, and new once from elsewhere, and the results are chiefly a succession of happy events. The kindly methods of the worthy principal have a distinct influence on the lives and actions of her pupils. Then Lloyd and Allison and the others go home to enjoy the Christmas vacation, and we have further movements of an

notes and Queries.

THE PYRAMIDS.—"D.": The controversy as for what purpose the pyramids were built is not yet settled. The theories that they were astronomical monuments or large storehouses, or, as Professor Plazzi Smith holds, memorials of weights and measures intended to be universal and built with the aid of divine inspiration, are not supported by the account of the ancients nor by the Egyptian inscriptions and other testimony. The fact that the pyramids are found in the midst of a necropolis, that they contain sarcophage and mummies, and that the inscriptions on the tombs of many priests mention as a special honor that the deceased officiated at the funeral services held at the pyramids seem to prove that they are tombs and nothing else.

The Magnazio Storm.—"J. L": It is a disordered condition of the normal flow of ter-

born 1782, probably an amoestor or the distance. In 1685 Jeannetis Garibaidi was one of the four Senators who accompanied the Doge of Genoa to Versailles, after Louis XIV. had nearly destroyed Genova is Superba by bombs, to apologize to the ruthless tyrant.

PATMEMENTS FOR PENSIONS.—"8.": The total amount of money paid for pensions since the foundation of the Government is \$3,20,000,002, and of this amount \$3,144,95,465 has been paid on account of the civil war. The total amount disbursed for pensions for the fiscal year was \$141,142,861, of which amount \$4,197,165 was for navy pensions, \$2,400,965 was paid to pensioners of the Spanish war and \$123,022,170 to the survivors of the civil war, and widows and dependents. According to the report of the pension commissioner, the pension roll reached the million mark in September of last year, and gradually increased for the next four mouths. The decline began with the first of last February, and below

powers of accession, while its exceedingly mo-bile properties would render the possibility of disablement by shell fire exceedingly problema-tical. But should it be seriously rent the acro-nauts would probably be able to reach friendly territory in safety before the final collapse.

One new State was admitted into the Union during President Tyler's administration—Florida. Florida contained eider European settlements than any part of the nation to which it was annexed, St. Augustine even dating book to the early Spanish | solony of 1565. Florida had been alternately claimed by the Spaniards, the French and the English, and had been finally coded by Spain to the United States in 1818. For many years it was governed only as a Territory, but in 1845 it was admitted as a State. Its name came from the day on which it was first explored, Easter Sunday, called by the Spaniards Pasous Florida, of Flowery Raster.

—A temperature of about 4000° F. in the gasoline engine has been recorded for the hottest part of the exploiding mixture.

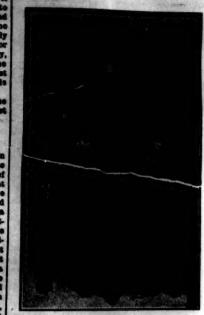
Prizes for Form Thinkers.

The action of the Maine Dairy Association in offering a sobolarship to students taking the school course in agriculture at the University of Maine, at its annual meeting, is a significant sign of the times and of the healthy interest live organizations are taking in the need for trained agriculturists. Prof. W. D. Hurd explained in a few words the desirability of the society affiliating itself with the educational movement or the time. It took but a few moments for the association to vote a scholarship of \$30 to the student presenting the best casay on a dairy subject at the next meeting of the association without a dissenting vote. No sooner had this best done than L. C. Bateman of Lewiston arose and offered a personal prize of \$10 for the best casay on Stable Sanitation." H. E. Cook of Denmark, N. Y., and George Aiken of Woodstock each added \$5 to this.

N. Y., and George Aiken of Woodstock each added \$6 to this.

Then Hon. Z. A. Gilbert of Greene, offered a scholarship of \$25, the subject and conditions to be announced later. Next came Hon. A. W. Gilman of Foxcroft, Commissioner of Agriculture, and one of the most loyal friends the College of Agriculture/has, with a twenty five dollar prize to be placedwhere the faculty see fit. New England agricultural interests need bringing logsther and stimulating. By such actions as these boys are encouraged to study agriculture, and individuals and societies put themselves on record as factors in furthering educational movements. Maine has set an example which other Bitates will do well to follow if they are not already doing these things.

—Total of 215 lives were lost on the great lakes during the season of navigation just closed, the figures being much larger than for any previous year since the advent of big steel ships.



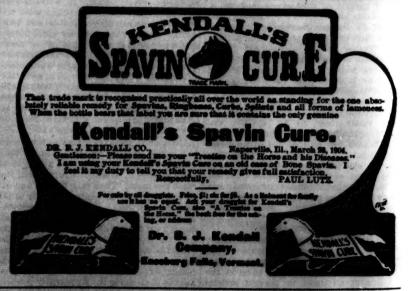
The Salvation Army

invites you to participate in bringing Christmas cheer and joy to FOUR THOUSAND poor children, and FIFTEEN THOUS-AND destitute men and women. Donations thankfully received by Colonel. Wm. Evans, 8 East Brookline Street, Boston, Man.

COL. A. B. MADDEN, KINGMAN, IND.

Live Stock Auctioneer, Expert judge of horses.
Write before cisiming date.







Poultry.

Home Consumption of Eggs. "Please buy us a dozen of eggs, my dear," said Mrs. Stubbs one day to her husband. "At home wealways used what we wanted first and sold the balance; and I must say it seems hard to be pinched now, and there is no sense in heing so very panurious."

seems hard to be pinched now, and there is no sense in being so very penurious."
Stabbs' hens were not fully through moulting, and the puliets, though well developed and sporting gay combs, had not commenced to lay; so that for a week about Thanksgiving time no eggs were received. Such a thing had not happened before in ten years and madam was disgusted. The eggs were secured, and Mrs. Stubbs stopped for the time being talling how they never

for the time being telling how they never ran short of anything in her early home. Stubbs had been bragging about those pullets all summer, and was almost

ashamed to be seen buying eggs and paying three cents apiece for them.

Whether the pullets overheard madam's complaints, or whether it simply happened so, cannot now be determined; but the next day after buying the eggs they began laying, and have kept it up ever sine HENRY J. VIETS.

Berkshire County, Mass.

Shortening the Moult.

The poultry department of the California Experiment Station is making tests with the object of shortening the moulting season of laying fowls. The plan adopted seems to be a good deal along the lines of the Van Dreser method of very light feeding followed by heavy feeding, but in California they have tried changing the character of the food also. When wishing to stop the egg laying and bring on moulting they reduce the supply of nitrogenous food, including meat, middlings, etc., about one-half. ordinary plan of feeding is then resumed and the hen begins to lay early in the fall. The results in detail have not yet been given out, but in view of the rather unsatory average of experience with the Van Dreser method there is room for doubt whether the artificial moulting plan will result in much practical gain.

Favors the Legherns.

l like Brown Leghorns and keep them exclusively, because I take an especial pride ight in the number of eggs I can get, and while I am about it I want to get as many as there are to be had, finding that it pays to raise eggs for market. Because the up-to-date Brown Leghorn is exceedingly handsome, is bright, active, quick growing and early to come into profit. And a breed so popular that to win is a genuine honor, for it was won in competition, and it takes good stuff to do it. H. M. Moyer, Shanes-

Dorticultural.

Soil and Culture for Fruit. (By George T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y., at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Worcester

ring-

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of barrels, freight and other shipping ex-

THE MULCH SYSTEM.

There is much discussion of the system of growing trees with mulch rather than by cultivation. While the soil may be improved by a mulch there will be more rapid im-provement made through cultivation and the plowing in of green manure crops. For fifteen years we have been following the plan of quitivating the soil among trees up to July 1, and then sowing crimson and red clover, which are allowed to grow the balance of the season to be plowed in the following season.

lowing spring.
One of the great disadvantages of the mulch system is the large amount of water which grass will abstract from the soil in addition to that which is required by the trees. A well-grown apple tree with an abundance of unimpaired foliage will take up from the soil and transpire through its foliage every twenty-four hours during the warm days of June and July over four tons of water. An acre of grass during the same time will take up daily and pass out of the times of drought trees and fruit suffer alike from this great absorption of water by the grass that is growing for the purpose of

This mulch system may possibly be suecessfully adopted for a time where an orchard is situated on a natural water-shed, where the water is constantly supplied by where the water is constantly supplied by the higher land, or where there is an inexhaustible subsoil supply. As an illustration of the danger in attempting to start a young orchard on the mulch plan, we can cite one striking instance. In laying out, a few years ago, the plan for an extensive orchard of fifteen thousand apple trees on a farm in a New England State, the trees were started under cultivation, and they made most satisfactory growth. The plan was charged a little later to that of the mulch, and at a time when the trees were to be top worked. The growth of the trees was so severely checked by this time that the top working was practically a failure. The trees not only stopped growing, but declined rapidly. Mice also collected amongst them to such an extent that they not only ruined many trees, but threatened total destruction of the crohard. The system was changed back to cultivation, since which the trees have taken a new start, and are again making satisfactory and rapid growth.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

To give the mulch plan a careful, personal test at Orchard Farm, five years ago we planted a block of trees in sod, cut the grass and placed it about the trees. At the same time, on the same kind of soil, another block of trees was planted which had been given clean culture followed with cover crops of clover. The cultivated trees are until present double the size of those under the mulch plan and are already bearing fruit, while the mulch trees are making but slow growth and give little evidence of preducing fruit in from eight to ten years. It is very evident that for the soil of Orchard Farm, which is of a gravel loam in character, the mulch system is not at all adapted.

The majority of New England crehards the higher land, or where there is an inexhaustible subsoil supply. As an illustra-



are on hilisides, on comparatively dry land, and in sod, and so long as apples are dependent on such conditions the crops will not only be uncertain to yield, but the quality will be largely inferior. It is wiser to give to orchard purposes a few acres of the best land and devote it entirely to the

is to plant permanent varieties of apples egg laying and bring on moulting they reduce the supply of nitrogenous food, including meat, middings, etc., about one-half.

This plan stops egg-laying and the hens go to moulting. In about a month, it is claimed, the moulting process is all finished. The moulting process is all finished. The moulting is then resumed. over crops of clover. The soil is expected not only to carry this large number of trees to bearing ege, but to be steadily improved at the same time.

We have one orchard planted by my father fifty-seven years ago, the trees standing thirty-three feet apart. The soil is comparatively filled with interlacing roots. For many years the orchard was in sed, bearing crops quite regularly, in which was a large percent. of inferior fruit. For several

FILLEE TREES.

When the State Board of Agriculture, Worcester, Mass., Dec. 5.]

Much land in New England is well adapted to fruit growing. That in the more northern portions is well suited to the production of apples. The land in Massachusetts, especially in the eastern part, produces pears of fine quality and high value, while the soil in portions of Connecticut has no superior for the growing of peaches. While apples are grown among the rocks and uncultivated fields on many of the hill farms of New England, they are by no means the best apples. The trees grown in these rough places cannot receive the care and cultivation required, and fully seventy-five per cent. of the fruit is so injured by the coding moth and other insects that its value frequently is but little above the cost of barrels, freight and other shipping exducing good crops of fine fruit, but this must be done at such time as is demanded by the permanent trees that are to occupy the land for upwards of three-fourths of a century with profitable production.

century with profitable production.

LOW HEADS.

There will be advantage to the soil as to the trees by starting them with low heads. On land that is naturally well drained, the shading of the ground by low-headed trees will lessen somewhat the very great evaporation during the hot period. While the fine tilth produced by frequent cultivation serves as an excellent mulch, a partial shading of the soil will be an additional help in conserving moisture through the hot season. Low trees will be an advantage in saving drain upon the soil by making practicable the thinning of the fruit. By preventing the growth of all imperfect fruit and the growth of an excessive quantity, there is a saving of the

our country that we have gone on produc-ing from large areas, without giving much thought or attention to keeping up the pro-ductivity of the soil, or of applying careful methods for its improvement and restora-tion of the loss caused by continuous pro-duction. We know little of the possibilities of an acre of land, and the dwarf trees call for a much higher degree of culture, and will be the means of leading up to more in-tensive methods.

Forcing Strawberries for Winter M or

A compost of thoroughly rotted cods and the cleanings of the cow stable, in proportion of three parts cod-mould to one of manure, is first prepared. Decayed leaves, muck or any good rich loam can be used in place of cods. With this compost made fine and clear by passing through a coarse sleve, fill in June or July as many three-inch pots as are desired and sink them to their rims along the sides of the rows from which the winter-bearing plants are to be obtained.

percent. of inferior fruit. For several years it has been under high tillsge with crimson and red clover sown annually at the rate of fifteen pounds of seed to the acre, in June or early July, and plowed in each spring, with the result that the soil has not only steadily improved, but the crops of 1904 and 1905 have never been exceeded in quantity or in quality and have never sold for so high value.

While it is admissible to grow other crops in young orchards, if extra fertilizing is done, the profits of the orchard will be greater in future years to give the entire use of the land to the trees, and under these conditions the close inter-planting may be possible if the trees are given the entire resources of the soil.

FILLER TREES.

When 'the inter-planted or filler trees begin to grow upon the others they must be removed, first the dwarfs on Duncin, or if standards of early bearing kinds, then these FROM THE PARENT BOW.

taken from storage every two or three weeks, so as to secure a succession, and if a mishsp befalls one lot of plants there are other chances for winter fruit.

In forcing the plants, follow nature. In the spring, plants gradually awaken into life and blossom when the weather is comparatively cool. Let conditions under glass accord as near as possible with those under the open sky. If heat is turned on too rapidly the plants will look well and blossom, but the stamens will be without pollen and the pistil turn dry and black. At first the temperature is 45° to 50°. Admit air freely at all times, less will answer in cold weather. If plants grow spindling, give more air and less heat. An average of 55° to 70° by day and 45° to 50° by night.

Roots require coolness and evenly maintained moisture, while the follage needs air and light. Therefore, the pots should be on shelves close to the glass and, if possible, shade the pot while the plant is in full light.

WHENT THE BUDS BEGIN TO OPEN.

by making practicable the thinning of the fruit. By preventing the growth of an excessive quantity, there is a saving of the plant food in the soil which is required to perfect the fruit year after year. Thinning fruit is impracticable on high and very large trees, as too much time is required to perfect the fruit year after year. Thinning fruit is impracticable on high and very large trees, as too much time is required to get over and about them. On low trees this is possible, and where this work is done there may be obtained a very much larger per cont. of high grade fruit.

No less important is the low tree in its relation to the work of controlling insects and diseases. Spraying is now as essential a part of the work of orcharding as outlive tion, and this may be much better done upon low trees.

We are giving some attention to the culture of dwarf trees. While these have been used in pear outlare on a commercial scale, dwarf apple outlare has not been attempted in any commercial way. This can only be done by appealists. In dwarf entire a much higher system of tillage must be presential.

We have a spray the present of the San Jose cole and the inevitable upread of the San Jose cole and the inevitable upread of the stape ported, will be forced more and more upon ported, will be forced more and more upon us. We are starting all standard trees with heads 2½ feet and dwarfs from ten twelve inches from the ground.

DWARP TERMES

on Paradise stock may be planted eight feet apart each way, which will require control the original of the plants and or the plant is the plant to the plant is done there is in proceeding summer chall be required to perfect high plant is in proceeding summer chall be esceled for the plants but preferably before call yet proceeding summer chall be required for the purpose, all off or immensure particles of purpose, and the proceeding summer chall be required in

Curious Jacus.

to disclose." It is now preposed to set the river on fire!

—The Japanese are making great strides in the art of advertising. The agents of the government tobasee messepoly offering their wares in Manchuria declare that their eigerate administers life," supports the spirits" "this cigarette of government manufacture, is sweet and of good quality, famous, once tried always to be liked ";" will cause the ameker to feel as if in a dream like unto the Mountain Woo-Shan."

—A case has been reported in Germany which suggests the curative value of fear. The subject, as old women, had been bedridden on account of paralysis for ten years. Last August a tempest burst in the region where she lived. Hail destroyed the vineyards. A gale shook the houses. Premasure darkness settling down caused general terrer. The old paralytic, influenced by fear, leaped from h r bed. There has been no relapse, and she may be set down, perhaps, as the only case of cure by tempest.

—Dr. Daniel Murphy, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tasmania, who recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday and the diamond jubilee of his episcopate, once made a jest that amused the late Pope Leo. At the close of a farewell audience in the early so the Pope said:

"Well, brother, I suppose this is the last time we shall meet in this world." But in the early so Dr. Murphy turned up again at the Vatican, reminded Pope Leo of his pessimistic prophecy, and added: "Bo you see you are not infallible after all."

—A handy word much misueed is phenomenon. The London Globe once heard a man.

after all."

—A handy word much misused is phenomenon. The London Globe once heard a man, explaining its meaning to a friend. He did it as follows: "Now, if you see a cow in a medder," he said, didactically, "that's not a phinomeena. It's a pretty animal and what not, but it ain't a phinomeena. And if you see a thistle in a medder, shat ain't a phinomeena. Nor if you see a lark in the medder, that ain't a phinomeena. It's a pretty bird and what not, but it ain't a phinomeena. But if you were to see that cow aitting on that thistle and singing like that lark, that would be a phinomeena." His friend said, yes, he saw now.

would be a phinomesia." His friend said, yes, he saw now.

—F. Walden of Zillah, Yakima County, Wash., is a retired preacher who went to the Yakima Valley about ten years ago, bought a tract of land at a low price and set out an orohard. Three years ago it came into bearing. But Mr. Walden thought that he would sell it. He put it on the market, asking \$10 000 for it. He falled to get 2 buyer that year, and he had the crop on his hands in the fall. The fruit that year brought him \$13,500. The farm has not since been on the market. It is now producing every year from \$12,000 to \$20 000. Mr. Walden lives in Beattle ten mouths in the year and spends the other two mouths harvesting and marketing his fruit crop.

—Count Zeppelin is still hard at work at Fredrichahafen, on Lake Constance, with his great alrahip which is to navigate the Alps.

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By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince. Fastest four-year-old out in 1902.

Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904. Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904. FEE \$50, with usual return privilege.

Wm. Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

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ED. LUBBEN.

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NEWARK, N. J.

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Sweet Alice's presents from China, Japan, stc., will come in handy with the wedding

The boss does not boss forever, as the careers of Tweed, Croker and others forcibly illustrate.

By-and-by the guests at Boston hotels will be obliged to carry pocket pistols not bought on the premises

The St. Louis Republican says that a Republican message is almost invariably followed by an improvement in the markets. This is so especially about Christmas time. President Roosevelt advises young ne

groes to become farmers. They can probably turn up more money in agricultural pursuits than in the legal ones to which they seem to drift, owing to their natural superfluity of speech. A good trouncing inflicted by some one in ority might bring the midshipmen at Annapolis to a realizing sense of the bar-

barity of hazing; but then flogging in the navy has been abolished for many years, so there is no hope of getting them out of the Some of the Washington officials of late seem a little in danger of going food purity

mad. It is to be hoped that whatever method there may be in the madness it is not inspired by over friendliness toward the beef trust and the oleo makers. When we find these officials objecting to coloring the craze will not finally oblige the farmer to feed his hens on breakfast foods and dis-tilled water or to nourish his garden patch with rose water and smelling salts in order to bring the products up to the new and

An old farmer said with some truth: "If An old farmer said with some truth:
It were not for the factories and railroads
we would still be swapping cheap butter at
the stores for high-priced sugar, tea and
molasses." There are those who assert the
old times were better when the farms
were "self-supporting" and before the factory people came. But suggest to such that there is still a chance to live under exactly those conditions, in a new country like the far Northwest, and they show no enthusi-asm to leave their comfortable homes to get back into primitive conditions, where farm products as well as land is cheap and plenty, but money and comfort scarce. Forty years ago the "simple life" was still a sure enough reality. Most farmhouses had bare floors except in the parlor, and country families went to church in a spring wagon It was easy to exchange goods at the store, but the dealer took a wide margin both

should get together and work for better after town, county and State highways, and the large and influential class of auto owners may do much toward securing the needed help from Congress.

At no other time, probably, have the seientists been making so many discoveries that are of direct value to farmers, and at no period have their opinions carried greater weight. Perhaps because of the very fact that they know their advice is quite likely to be put into practice, the professors are far more careful about laying down hard and fast rules. Perhaps, too, the gaining of more knowledge conveys the hint that there is still more yet to be known before one can be sure of things. be known before one can be sure of things.

As Dr. C. M. Woods declared [recently:

"We do not know positively so much as
we knew positively twenty years ago. At
that time I might then have laid down a
rule and insisted that it should always be
followed, but I have learned that there are
many things to be considered." This is the
sensible and modest attitude of modern
farm science. It allows the farmers to do
some of the thinking for themselves and to
work out the details over the plow and the

seems to be on the increase in many parts of the country. New plants are being es-tablished here and there, and encouraging tablished here and there, and encouraging evidence appears that consumers are becoming better able to appreciate the increased value of milk carefully produced and handled. While the regular supply of milk in most northern cities is as good as could be expected for the going wholesale price, which is scarcely above the cost of production of any kind of milk, there is cartainly room for improvement from the certainly room for improvement from the consumers' point of view, more room in tact than consumers have realized until

lately.

It is doubtful whether there is any more profit to the producer in making certified milk than the ordinary kind. He is required to make greater outlay for all lines of production. Cows that give milk of a high per cent. of butter fat do not, as a rule, give a large quantity. In order to carry out the sanitary rules trained and intelligent labor will be necessary, which costs more in wages. The appliances for a plant of this kind are quite expensive and require considerable extra labor to operate. Even the whole dairy plant has sometimes to be changed over to adapt it to the requirements of local boards of health or other official bodies which issue the certificates. There is more or less loss from cows which respond to the turner culin test and have to be weeded out, he grade of feed required is sometimes because they do not agree with the advisor, less than a county of the adultanted case now then the advisor, less the adultanted case now then the advisor, less the adultanted case now then the advisor, less the advisor of the adultanted case now then the advisor, less the advisor of the adultanted case now then the advisor, less the most alluding to the adultanted case now then the advisor, less than the most light and airy description. Yet under it all there was a deeper meaning than appeared upon the surface, and it was that no out and dried rules can be followed by all men alike. Indeed, it might be said to be an illustration of the saying that what is one man's ment is another mem's poison.

There are so many people in the world the their example must be implicitly followed, that it is well, once in a while, to threw a little ridicule on their pretentions to superior and require considerable extra labor to operate. Even the whole dairy plant has sometimes for long vity, and that if they can take a cold "beat" the same thing and case of a control of the advisor. The will show them that they are not infallible, even in laying down have to be earlied to the advisor of the advisor. The will show them

more costly than ordinary, and in marketing the product a rather more expensive outfit than common is used in order to properly advertise the product. Taking everything into consideration, the expense amounts well toward the higher price received for the milk. If the whole body of milk intended for city use were to be raised to the grade of certified milk, the supply would become exceedingly short unless the prices were raised to correspond. No farmers could afford to undergo such increased expenses all along the line without farmers could afford to undergo such in-creased expenses all along the line without getting a great deal more for the milk. An extra two cents a quart would in many cases hardly more than cover the increased cost of production. No doubt the tendency is in the right direction of those restrictions and requirements which raise the cost of milk, and it is to be hoped that the produc-ers will be resolute and persistent enough to demand and obtain a corresponding rise

Fair Play for the Seedamen.

protest against the Congressional free A protest sgainst the Congressional free seed distribution has just been drawn up by the voluntary association of the leading seedsmen of the country, including the larger New York and Boston firms. The argument of the petition which is to be sent to President Roosevelt is that the whole system of seed distribution as at present carried on shou'd be abolished, because it is the rankest kind of class legislation, in which the Government singles out the seed which the Government singles out the seed business for unfair competition by sending out without charge the same kind of goods that the seed dealers keep in stock. It is asserted in the petition that the Govern-ment sends out each year a greater number of small packets of seed than are annually sold by all the seed establishments in the United States.

The seed distribution was originally intended to be a public benefit by introducing previously unknown varieties of flowers, ruits and forage plants from other parts the world, but as practically carried on it is simply a system by which congressmen please their voters by sending them a lot of common seeds of more or less doubtful value. From the seedmen's point of view them to a kind of competition very hard to meet, and tending to lower the level of the whole seed supply business. From the standpoint of fair play, which is claimed, characterizes the present administration, the free seed distribution should be promptly abolished, or at least modified to its original scope.

Importance of Fuel Alcohol.

The subject of fuel alcohol is again brought forward in a prominent way brought forward in a prominent way through the recent series of resolutions adopted by the National Grange, representing eight hundred thousand farmers. It is proposed that resolutions which strongly favor the removal of the revenue tax from alcohol shall be presented to Congress and that body urged to enact legislation for the purpose. It is believed by all who have examined the subject that a cheap fuel of this nature would be of great benefit to the farmers.

would not seriously injure any important industry now existing, every reason seems to favor the proposed change in taxation intended to favor the manufacture of the alcohol fuel.

The seceders of the Isles of Pines have not received any encouragement from the United States Government so far. They have been informed by Secretary Root that they are still subject to Cubs, and that in this position they will have to remain for the present because there will be no interference on their behalf by the President or the Cabinet.

the Capinet.

Of course, the matter will receive Congressional consideration and the American feeling in the island will continue to grow, but just now those who want territorial government on the island, because they think the greater part of its soil belongs to them, will have to possess their souls in patience and wait calmly for the good time

Oming.

It is all very well to say to the aspiring Americans that they must continue loyal to the republic of Cuba, but we are afraid that this advice will be followed, if heeded at

some of the thinking for themselves and to work out the details over the plow and the hoe handle. Give an intelligent, practical man ideas, and he can polish off the practical side of the question better than anybody can do it for him in a study or chemical workshop.

Tendency to fligh Coat of Milk.

The branch of the milk trade which is concerned with sanitary or certified milk seems to be on the increase in many parts.

The speech delivered by Mark Twain at the dinner given him on his seventieth birthday showed that genial humorist and philosopher in his most agreeable light. It indicated emphatically that he knew how to grow old gracefully, and that a man who has reached the pasimist's limit of human life may be as jolly as Mark Tapley was under depressing gircumstances.

under depressing circumstances.

The pleasant verbal chaff of Mr. Clemens, to use Mark's real engagemen, was of the most light and airy description. Yet under it all there was a deeper meaning than ap-

And on the subject of exercise we ar always be remembered that the wrestler, the pugilist and the football player live no longer, on the average, even if they escape mortal accident, than those who only indulge in a quiet walk, or the physical exertion which comes only with their work. After coming to maturity a person of ordinary intelligence ought to be able to know what will agree with him better than any general mentor, and should regulate his life according to his experience.

We end as we began. Mark Twain has poked a little deserved satire at the knowit-all people who want the whole world to follow them in their often ridiculous theories concerning health and long life.

How Crows Spend the Winter.

While other birds migrate from necessity, the crow, I think, does so from choice. He either goes or stays, as he thinks fit.

I think I never saw so many crows around New York as I did last spring in Flatlands during the preparations for sowing. The fields were literally half black with them. As long as the plowing merely was being done the attitude of the farmers toward them was one of friendly indifference; but the moment the seed was in the ground war was declared. But I would bet a dollar that not half a dozen crows were shot durwas declared. But I would bet a dollar that not half a dozen crows were shot during the season. It must be terribly exasperating to a farmer to find that when he goes out unarmed he can approach the marauders within a few yards before they will stir; but no sooner does he appear with a gun than they are all up and away. Or if he should try to steal on them along a fence, an alarmed "ker-aw, caw!" from a well-posted sentinel will sound long before he gets within shot, and effectually frustrate his design.

From the spring until fall our sable

From the spring until fall our sable friend has an easy life of it, food being abundant. And I do not think that he considers the question of migration till the very last moment. Then he may decide to go or stay, as the signs which he knows so well appear to indicate a mild or hard win-

I have seen it stated that all our crows (i e., the crows of this latitude) migrate in the fall, and that those we see in the depth of winter come from further North. This may be generally true, but it is not absolutely so, for a friend of mine who lives in Pennsylvania talls me that sylvania tells me that a crow with a white

sylvania tells me that a crow with a white feather in his tall, which was familiar to him during the summer, made his appearavee several times during the winter.

Whether, however, the crows we see in the depth of winter are our old familiars of the spring and summer, or strangers from the North, their work is cut out for them to keep the wolf from the door. For even in mild winters there are certain to be more or less prolonged periods of frost and anow. This is not so bad for little birds, like the chickadees, who are satisfied with a few cheap fuel of this nature would be of great ways and there was very little cash from any source. When you come to think it over the world has moved after all.

The original movement in favor of better roads was started and zealously nurtured by the bloycle men. Now that the bloycle rider has become less influential, his successor, the automobilist, seems inclined to take up the ery. In so doing, it is safe to say the auto manihas at least two thoughts for himself to one for the general welfare. Yet the roads once built will help farmers most of all. Owing to the reckless behavior of a certain class of anto drivers, the machines are viewed with anything but a friendly eye in many trural localities, yet, nuisance or otherwise, the auto has no doubt come to stay, and it may even become understood and reckless behavior of a certain class of anto drivers, the machines are viewed with anything but a friendly eye in many trural localities, yet, nuisance or otherwise, the auto has no doubt come to stay, and it may even become welcome and useful if properly restrained. At any rate, the autoist and the farmer should get together and work for himself and of premise and work of the same and oseful if properly restrained. At any rate, the autoist and the farmer should get together and work for batter and work of light of dawn they leave their roost, with any the control of the same of the

Orly rarely do we come across a dead crow, and then he is pretty sure to be the victim of old age or disease. (His normal age, by the way, is supposed to be near a hundred.) Tough, tough he is, in sooth, and the popular saying," To eat crow," has a most pointed significance.

When day begins to decline the various members of the roost or rockery start for home. The wayfarer does not fly directly to his accustomed place of rest, but alights on some point of vantage, to reconnoitre presumably. Others do likewise, and when all are assembled (if, perchance, all have escaped the hazards of the day), at a given signal from some recognized leader, they will arise, circle noisily over the roost and gradually drop down upon it. For a while gradually drop down "upon it. For a while the cawing is kept up and then funereal silence succeeds. Every bird has found his perch, and ruffling his feathers, settled down to pass the winter night.—Forest and

Seving Nitrogen.

At the close of Dr. C. P. Woods' recent address on "Nitrogen and Soil Fertility" there was considerable discussion as to the practical bearing on the subject. Dr. Woods urged that farmers must think the question out according to their own circumstances. All he could do was to give the general facts on the subject, which must be applied with the case in hand.

Thus it might pay a farmer to distribute manure in the fall or on the anow, even atthough he knew there would be considerable loss of nitrogen. The work done at such a season might be clear gain and could be more profitable than to delay until spring when time was more valuable. In the same way, although the addition of litter to manure or mixing herse manure and barnyard manure was not to be recommended, because it afforded nitrofication and loss of nitrogen, yet there might be practical reasons which would justify the farmer in these practices.

orditure, was not reliable the past year, and Dr. Woods said this conclusion had been borne out by experience elsewhere. At present the only reliable method of inoculating the soil was to get inoculated soil from some field where the desired crop had

late."

In planting alfalfa Dr. Woods recommended to sow the seed in spring after thorough preparation of the land. "In fact," he asserted, "the preparation should begin the preceding year and the land should have been left fallow and frequently cultivated to kill out all the weeds. Sow the seed thoroughly, using mineral fertilizers rather than manure, and select a plece of land of a deep, dry subsoil on a hillside rather than on low land. When the weeds are a foot high, mow them, and the alfalfa. are a foot high, mow them, and the alfalfa will have a chance."

Busy is Eastern Verment.

Farmers are having wood and logs out for market. Farmers and lumbermen are anxiously waiting for more snow so they can haul the logs to the mill and depot, and deliver cord wood. The Brattleboro and Whitehall railroad was changed to standard gauge last July. It is now called the West River railroad, and is doing twice the former amount of business. Some new steam mills have been added along the line. Buyers have been looking after the woodlots, some buying standing timber, others buying farms for the timber. It looks as if it would take a lifetime to clear the mountains. There are many abandoned farms and good woodlots. I should think more young men would invest. There appears no reason why this business cannot boom, with mills and railroad stations near at hand.

E. M. CHAMBEBLIN.

Windham County, Vt.

few, even among those classed as highly educated, know how to write a good letter. The business among rural residents could be increased many fold if all farmers were

The business among rural residents could be increased many fold if all farmers were inclined to write more, and would take more interest in this method of doing business. A proper education along this line will provide for each man writing that will command respect and attention. Printed letter heads and envelopes are one of the requisites in this direction.

Well do I remember how the first farmers' letter head, which in bold letters read, "John Doe, Farmer, Dayton, Ohio," impressed me. Although it came in a bunch of fifty or one hundred letters it was carefully laid aside and preserved. Inquiry disclosed that this man was one of the most successful, broad-minded men in the country in which he lived. He was proud of his profession, and was not ashamed to let the world know his business. A man with a supply of stationery of this kind at hand is more apt to keep up his correspondence than one who hasn't. Let a man go into any kind of manufacturing or merchandising, involving a capital of \$500 or \$1000 or more, and the first thing he does is to have his printed letter heads, bill heads, envelopes, etc. It is business to do so, because it is an advertisement and a recommendation combined. Probably fifty per cent. of the business of this country is done by correspondence.—A. T. Holman, Nekods, Pa.

Are the High Schools a Fallere?

students.

In my judgment, the most serious chargethat can be made against our high school system is that it has not been estisfactory as a means of selecting the right persons for the right positions in life. The selection has been confined too narrowly to a basic of ability in abstract and format studies such as mathematics, grammer and foreign languages. The boy adapted to efficiency in affairs, in agriculture and is commerce has been eliminated from the system beause he was not it for the kind of marrow training it provided, though he was in every way most if for extended training in the line of his own interests and genins.

that there are no indications of a glut in that market and prices are expected to rule about steady throughout the Christmas market. He expects turkeys will range around 15 cents for good stock.

Beef is in full supply and solling lower. Mutton and lambe also incline lower. All lines of standard meats hold unchanged.

The improvement in the Boston apple market continues and prices are decidedly better for choice lots. Anything that can be classed as really good in the line of Baidwins brings \$3.50 and fancy fruit has been sold as high as \$4.50. Even No. 2s sell readily at \$2 or a little higher. Said one dealer: "We are getting \$3.50 this year for poorer apples than we sold at one time last year for \$1 per barrel."

Cranberries continue scarce and firm. Winter strawberries from Florida are in

Winter strawberries from Florida are in light supply and demand at 40 to 75 cents a

quart.

Dealers are feeling fairly confident of the poultry situation and prices seem to hold well so far. There is enough of everything except, perhaps, of choice light weight hen turkeys, of which more could be sold at present prices. Unless the weather is unfavorable dealers generally expect present figures will hold for Christmas sales throughout the week. Fancy 'Northern turkeys sell pretty well and bring prices rather higher than for Thanksgiving turkeys. They are better birds, larger and better fattened than the average. New England fowls, chickens, ducks and geese sell fairly well. There are a few Guineas which bring 50 to 60 cents a pair. Live poultry is in light receipt and slightly higher.

The Saunterer happened to be walking schind two young women one day last reck and involuntarily overheard the fol-

lowing conversation:
"What do you do with your clothes when
they are a little out of date?"
"Oh, I tell mother to give them away to
the Salvation Army; there is no use of lumbering up your closets with things that you never wear.
"Better keep them."

" Why ?"

"Because you'll need them after you are married." The last speaker evidently wore a wed

The last speaker evidently wore a wedding ring.

It is very difficult to know what to choose for holiday gifts, but some people make curious selections. For instance, the Saunterer knew of a woman, who last Christmas presented her husband with a pair of lace curtains, leaving him to buy the others to adorn the parlor. But she was no match for the woman who presented a sorubbing brush to her domestic, or the man who gave his office boy a suit of clothes and then deducted the price of it from his wages in inducted the price of it from his wages in in-

Some people are very particular about having their calls returned, even by their most intimate friends, and this is, of course, in a way correct, but there are times when a woman cannot repay her social obligations. This, however, hid no weight with an irate dame, who said to an invalid

friend:
"I shall not call to see you again until after you die if you do not repay this visit

"Well, Maria," replied the sick person who once in a while was taken out in a car-riage for an airing, "I shall perhaps call on you in your heavenly mansion, if you get one, and praise your angelio disposition."

"Many will not walk under a ladder owing to some superstitions for that ill

owing to some superstitious fear that ill may befall them," said a woman, "but I defy all such foolish ideas."

Later she came home with her new green suit splashed with red. A pot of paint had dissolved its connection with a ladder rung while she was passing, and now she says that there is often a foundation of common sense in what are called superstitions.

A fitted coast looks well on a reseasonable.

sense in what are called superstitions.

A fitted coat looks well on a reasonably atout, well-made man, but on the individual whose leanness demands a loose garment it accentuates his thinness. Not long since the Saunterer saw a man who might have exhibited himself as the living skeleton wearing a tight coat that fitted him "just like the paper on the wall," and a passing urohin said with more point than courtesy.

"Look at the match."

The extremely fat individual looks equally ridiculous in a double-breasted coat, and when one thus arrayed was presented to the view of a friend of the Saunterer, he exclaimed:

"Ah, he is playing Falstaff without stuf-

"Ah, he is playing Falstaff without stuf-

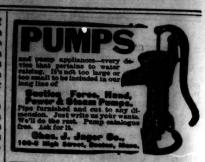
The average farmer cannot have all the machinery he wants and what is he going to do? He has potatoes planted, they must be dug, and he cannot hire anybody.—William Pullen, Penobseot County, Me.

But two avenues are open to the successful farmer, either to hire help or buy machinery.—H. P. French, Penobecot County,

Progress has been so rapid during the last few years that farmers are fairly stunned. It is now intensive farming and the time has come when every farmer should have a specialty, making all other features secondary to that. The good old days of general and random farming have gone and never will return.—C. V. Knight, Androscoggin County, Me.

Every Day Every Dollar





NO COMBINES OR TRUSTS IN CUTAWAYS

peras and comic songs, prices \$40, \$50, \$75

Singing Canaries

The Campanini Holden Canary is the great song canary, very soft and varied rills, bells, and flute notes, \$8, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25. Hartz Canaries, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, each. Guaranteed to sing to suit.

CHRISTMAS Orders selected new, sent when desired.

BIRDS Tel. Main 203. HOLDEN'S

15 Bromfield St.

Near Washington Street. BOSTON'S LEADING BIRD STORE

DANIEL FRANK & CO. 232 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON

Imported and Key West CIGARS

"Barrister." "Celebridad." "N. S.."

"American," "Knight Tempter." Always on hand a full line of Imported and Key West Cigars TEL. MAIN 1655

The best place for Rest, Recreation or Recuperation at this season is

ATLANTIC CITY

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CHAI FONTE CHALFUNID

is especially well equipped to supply the wants of those who come to secure them. Write for Illustrated Folder and Rates to

THE LEEDS COMPANY ALWAYS OPEN ON THE BEACH



25 Bushels to the Acre will be the Average Yield of Wheat The land that this was grown on cost many of the farmers absolutely nething, while those who wish to add to the 100 acres the Government grants, can buy land adjoining at from \$6 to \$10

Climate spleadid, schools and charches convenient, railways close at head, tazes low.

Send for pamphlet "20th Century Canade" and full, particulars regarding rate, etc., to W. B. #60*77, Suph. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or CAMBIAN COVERNMENT AGENT Perobecter, Section, Mass.

ALL WEIGHTS AND SELECTIOSN **CHOICE OHIO HIDES.**

oldern hide bouse affords every facility for HIDEG, CALF, PELTS AND TALLOW C. HAPP, 202-210 Vance St., Teledo. 0

COL T. G. WALKER LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,

443 M. 24th St., South Omake, Nob. combination sales. All breeds of thor-title bought and sold. Orders for live tod and promptly filled at reasonable ag orders axecuted free of charge at sales

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W York State Votorinary College OF. JAMES LAW, P. B. G. V. S., Director

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

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AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Dec. 20, 1995.

Bhotes
and
Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals
k_4422 8,218 47 41,319 1918
k_589 4,219 48 50,121 1867
k_589 10,708 25 36,466 1847

DROVES OF VEAL CALVES.

DROVES OF VEAL CALVES.

Maine—M. D. Holt, 40; U. C. Libby, 10; A. D. Kilby, 30; F. W. Wornwell, 15; E. E. Chapman & Co., 10; E. R. Foye, 30; McIntire & Weston, 45; Geo. Weston & Co., 30; F. L. Libby, 30; F. O. Thompson, 50; H. M. Lowe, 30; W. B. Dessev, 7; Farmington Live Stock Company, 100; C. E. Hanson, 50; F. L. Libby, 20.

New Hampshire—F. L. Cotton, 43; Fons & Canney, 7; T. Shay, 22; Moulton & Jones, 50; Weed & Moore, 35; Cullen & Wallace, 70; H. M. Nims, 56,

Vermont—Fred Savage, 70; E. E. Piper, 50; N. H. Woodward, 22; A. P. Needham, 8; Dorand Bros., 10; B. H. Combe, 51; W. A. Ricker, 160; Ira Micker, 21; F. S. Atwood, 37; J. S. Henry, 55.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 55.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 116; O. H. Forbush, 2; H. F. Whitney, 30; J. Laker & Son, 30; H. A. Gilmore, 30; R. Conners, 10; scattering, 150; F. R. Eagles, 7; D. Simon, 15; L. Stetson, 12; Geo. Cheney, 35; A. M. Baggs, 20; J. O'Brien, 46; J. W. Elisworth, 25; Walker, 4.

ides Union market. Scient calves, 7@7je; m ets sell at 68/64le; slips calves, 20/25,50 % head.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

as sold dressed weight at 54/66/c, d.w. Western sold at 44/65/c, i. w.

Sheep and Lambs—The imarker in a little better shape than last week. Prices on best grades rule 16/6 be higher, with easy disposals. The range on sheep, is \$2.50/66.65 \$\times\$ 100 fbs. A few tops sell at \$6.40. Lambs at \$5/68.10, a few tops at \$8.10 \$\times\$ 100 fbs. Sales of Northern mixed lots not so high as Western.

Veal Calves—No hesitation appears in the selling and prices are fully equal to last week. J. Laker & Son sold calves at \$\times\$c. H. F. Whitney sold 20 calves at \$\times\$c; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$(\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\times\$6\times\$c; select lots, 76/32; Northern mixed lots sell at \$\tim

HIDES AND PELTS.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Company, 190; O. E. Hanson, 50; F. L. Libby, 29.

New Hampshire—F. L. Cotton, 41; Foss & Camery, 17. T. Shay, 21; Monitor & Jones, 50; Wood & "Moore, 30; Cullen & Wallace, 70; H. M. Nime, 56.

Vermont—Fred Savare, 70; E. E. Piper, 50; N. H. Woodward, 22; A. P. Needhan, 5; Dorand Enter, 10; E. H. Combo, 51; W. A. Homes, 10; W. H. Cotton, 51; W. A. Histor, 10; F. H. Combo, 51; W. A. Homes, 10; W. H. Cotton, 51; W. A. Heart, 78.

Newson-investion—J. B. Heart, 80; O. H. Fortbank, 7; Measuremetria—J. D. Heart & Mon. 20; H. A. Gilmore, 30; R. Comborn, 10; L. Sattoon, 12; Gor. Chency, 21; A. M. Baggs, 20; J. O'Brien, 40; J. W. Elisworth, 20; Walter, ascorted spread to the property of the cover of the prevail at market for Officiations. W. D. Dessoy had 7 very nice beef exists. U. C. Libby sold of cover, 20; documents of the cover of the market. Evidence of the cover of the cover of the market. Evidence of the cover of the cover of the market. Evidence of the cover of the cove

OR. Althouse, Vt., Hee, th. General dairy price, air to good, lightle; estectare, its. light, Ht., Dec. et. Official busine firm at Mgs.

The state of the s

corresponding period hert year. Prices this war: Fine Michigan or N. R. Seson, unwant 16 Mc; Mich. or New England, § and § ble 226 %; Mich. or New England, § and § ble 226 %; Mich. or New England, § and § ble 226 %; Mich. 22 Mich. 1 Mich. or New England, § and § ble 226 %; Mich. 1 Mich. 1 Michigan. 1 Mich

HIDD ROUTH.—E. C. E., York County, Me.:
Hide bound excess from peor feed, last of care
and bed stabiling. Horses feed mostly on corn
and feeder will become life bound, as corn is
not a perfect feed. Feed mixed feed twice a
day, adding one gill of farreed meal to the feed.
Give the following powder in the feed every
night for two weeks: Fewdered sulphate of iron,
three drame, and powdered genilan root, four
drame; mix the two together; sprinkle upon the
feed and mix is through the feed. Card and
brush the force mersing and night. Give a
thick bed of dry straw and make the stable comfortable. If the stable is cold blanket the horse.
One-half pound of farreed meal given to each
horse once a day will losses his bowels and
improve his health and give him a smooth, sleek
coast.

SLAG MEAL—F. F. H. Providence Coast.

SLAN MEAL.—F. P. H., Providence County, R. L.: Best grade contains eighteen to twenty pounds phosphoric acid per hundred pounds. About half the weight is lime, which is considered recognished for considerable of the good effect on old pastures, etc. A dealer quotes the price at 315 per ton at two thousand pounds. At that figure the phosphoric acid would cost about four cente per pound, allowing nothing for the lime.

MILK MIXER.—S. F. Company, Worcester County, Mass.: Have a mixer large enough to hold all the milk of a single milking. Have it seamless or the seams smoothly filled with solder. The faucet should be as near the bottom as possible. A paddle should be used while drawing the milk to prevent cream rising toward the top. It has been suggested that a mixer on the plan of a barrel churn might be effective in securing uniform mixture while drawing, giving the crank a turn or two after filling a can.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WHEREAS, MARY ROSE BABINE of Wildersex, MARY ROSE DURKEK, or the reasons therein set forth:

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the foreman chould not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Proughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. Witness, Charles, Charles, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this second day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

—A Company has been formed to work mines in Plymouth, Vt., which it is claimed contain platinum in sufficient quantities to pay for mining. Prospectors have been at work in the vicinity for several menths:

Z. S. BRANSON LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Phone 956. LINCOLN. NEB. vill conduct sales anywhere on reaconable terms acceptly, acquainted with breeds, bloods and mes. Sale notices prepared. Oxiologues com-led. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD.

mere' Want Department is established to allow is and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. clep or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of safeper word calry, including name, address or and the company the

1000 Printed Milk Bills or Small Billheeds. \$1.00; Notcheads, Envelopes, \$1.50. REGISTER PRESS, Hallowell, Mc.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—If you wan the best it will pay you to send for my circular H. M. MOYER, Route 2, Bechteleville, Pa.

ARRELS—For sale in lots to suit one barrels coopered for apples. F. O. B. Boston on receipt of rice. E. J. Gillmork, Barrel Dealer, 37 Oak Street, omerville, Mass.

CANADIAN HARDWOOD ASHES—Try this fer-tilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterboro, Canada EACH TREES—No. 1 at 3 cents, medium size at 2 cents and No. 2 at 16 cents each. Trees kept remant until after May 15. Circular free. R. 8 MNSTON, Bex —, Ricokley, Dei.

AEDDING announcements and invitations, correct style, finest quality. Prices quoted. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, & Bromfield Street, Secton, Mass.

BERKSHIRES—Combination's Rost 6381—First in Il class and hampion at 1388 International Live Stock Exception—four yearings and four spring boars for sale. All good case. J. A. LELAND Woodside Farm. Springfield, III.

ANTED-By young man of good habits, work with horse breeder; careful and handy, Address H. MURHEAD, R. 10, Seginaw, Mich.

REZDING EWES FOR SALE—Eighty high-grade Shropshires, one to four years old; if ewe lambs. TUDOR, Route 7, Iowa City, Ia.

ANTED-A Staticias, sober, single man to feed and care for Fercheron stalitims; must have ex-perience. Apply with reference to M. M. OOAD, Framout, Net.

NGUS females of all ages for cale; the world's best breed. The wasette has sold all the buils. P. A. a-abird, Route 2, Wheeler, Ill. MANTED-A good reliable man to work on stock farm. A good place for the right man; no cocc.r. Shady Lane Stock Farm, Springfield, Minn.

ANTED-Fifty young mulei one year old, in good seek; from gooder. Address, with price for each and address. Vacation. Manager Cart's Neek Form, Ootman, Va ANTED Registered draft stallings, not over too years old. Bust be send and charp. Give non-meristics and price in feet factor., E. m. MITCH ILL. Oregistes, Hob.

HONCE Light Wrahma Egre, for hatching, \$1 for 18, 30 for \$1.25. W. F. BUNNELL, Route, 2

OMET IN BOOK - S. C. R. Legisores. My mother and farm ramp has developed layers with visce of early produce layers. One-tiled fancior's price as been layers. If a contract the con-traction of the contract of the con-traction of the con

VORKSHILES Street by S. H. Coleton Belipse grand champion at the Louis Experition. D. Kil-Huft, Ethinet, Inc. PPRING BROOK STOCK FARM. Bertrahires.

Saw very choice-bred gilts and boars old enough a cover of the same with the prison to each to the same stay. These with the prison to each they must specify interes now come at the same same stay. J. M. BOISON, Manager, Montpelier, O.

The Artificial State of the Sta

realth of Es

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, MARGARET RLIZABETH
WHEREAS, MARGARET RLIZABETH
LOUISE MARIA BABINE,
ADRIAN ARTHUR BABINE, SUSAN ISABELL HABINE, LOUISE MARIA, GEORGE
WALTER BABINE, ELDON HENRY BABINE,
WHEREAS, MARGARET RLIZABETH
ADRIAN ARTHUR BABINE, SUSAN ISABELL HABINE, AMOS BABINE, GEORGE
WALTER BABINE, ELDON HENRY BABINE
and LESLIE ARTHUR BABINE, minors, of
Wilmingtoo, in said County, by JOSEPH AMOS
BABINE, their father and Dext friend, have
wilmingtoo, in said County, by JOSEPH AMOS
BABINE, their father and Dext friend, have
resented to said courts a petition, praying that
their names may be changed to those of MARGARET RLIZABETH
WARTHUR BABINE, WILLIAM
WALTER BABINE, ELDON HENRY DOSEPH AMOS
BABINE, TRUE BABINE, MINORY, WILLIAM
MARIA DURKEE, ADRIAN ARTHUR DURKEE,
GARET RLIZABETH
BABINE, LOUISE MARIA BABINE,
WALTER BABINE, SUSAN ISABELL HABINE, BABINE, GEORGE
WALTER BABINE, GEORGE
MARIA DURKEE, AMOS
BABINE, LOUISE MARIA BABINE,
WALTER BABINE, BABINE, GEORGE
WALTER BABINE, BABINE, MINORY, GEORGE
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WALTER BABINE, MINORY, GEORGE
WALTER BABINE, BABINE, MINORY, GEORGE
WALTER BABINE, MINORY, GEORGE
WALT

THUR DUNKEE, for the reasons therein set forth:

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D 1905, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUETTS FLOUGHMAN, a newapper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at leas, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntier, Raquire, First Judge of said Court, this second day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five. W. E. ROGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLEPEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT. PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, JOSEPH AMOS BABINE and MARY JUDITH BABINE, his wife, of Wilmington, in said Court, have presented to said Courts a petition, praying that their names may be changed to those of JOSEPH AMOS DURKEE and MARY JUDITH DURKEE, respectively, for the reasons therein set lorth:

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this second day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGER4, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, Se.

PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of STELLA LEE EDGERLY, of Melrose, in said County an insuper person STELLA LEE EDGERLY, of Melrose, in said County, an insane person.

WHEREAS, The American Surety Company of New York, surety on the boud given by Charles E Edgerly, late guardian of Stella Lee Edgerly, has by E. F. Philibrick, its manager, presented for allowance the first and flust account of said Charles E. Edgerly, as guardian upon the estate of said ward, as rendered by and American Surety Company, the guardian having deceased.

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said surety is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to said Stella Lee Edgerly, fourteen days, at least, before said Court, and by publishing the same once in each week for three successive weeks, in the Massachusert Eloughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

Berkshires. First premium herd boars from one to two years old No taney prices saked. MHITMORE, Horon, Mich.

Saddlers for Sale. We offer at private sale a fine lot of stallions are a selfings, colts and filles,

New England Conservatory of Music. S. E. HELMICK, Live Stock Auctioneer. COMMERCIAL POINT, OHIO.

true Low. Matiefaction guaranteed

ONE TON TO YOUR CATTLE OR HOGS.

time and Andrell colors or the such minutes were from all grains soots. We post manufacture from all grains soots. We post manufacture that can be a "lader-radianal State Will make you fitted by the profits, ever fits of early growth and Guick Fathening of Catille or Walder, Spring, Sunamor or Wall and at the last Walder Spring, Sunamor or Wall and at the first wall was a sunamor of the sunamo

The Workbox.

MAN'S KNITTED SWEATER, BEOCHE STITCH.
Seven skeins German knitting worsted,
1 pair needles, bone or rubber, No. 3, 4 steel
needles No. 11.

With five needles cast on 132 stitches and
work 1 plain, purl 1 alternately for 3
inches.

Change to the bone needles and work in
broche until the front of the sweater is 27
inches long.

Next row, knit first 14 ribs as usnal and
run them on to a thread. Knit and bind
next 16 ribs, and upon remaining 14 ribs
knit 14 rows in pattern. Upon the stitches
held on the cord also knit 14 rows, the last
one to finish at the neck. At the end of it
cast on 48 stitches for the back of neck, and
knit in pattern across the ribs upon which
the first 14 rows were made. The work is
again 44 ribs w de.

Knit in broche until the back is as long
Knit in broche until the back is as long
Knit in broche until the back is as long again 44 ribs w de.

Knit in broche until the back is as long as the front, finishing with 1 plain, purl 1, alternately ribbing. Bind off. Sew up underarm seams, leaving enough space for

For sleeves, using bone needles, cast on 66 stitches, knit i row in the broche rib, and at the end of it cast on 9 stitches. Knit in rib and again cast on 9 stitches at the end. Next two rows cast 6 stitches on the end, making in all 96 stitches, or 32 ribs in the

Knit 1 inch without increasing or decreas-ing, then narrow 1 stitch at each end of the needle, knit 4 rows, and again narrow i stitch each end. One rib is now narrowed from each end.

Knit without increasing or decreasing until sleeve is 11 inches long. Narrow as before, leaving 28 ribs in the width. Knit until sleeve is 21 inches long, change to steel needles, and make cuff in ribbing. Rib 1 and 1 for 3 inches and bind off.

For collar, pick up all the neck stitches, using 4 steel needles. Narrow to 130 stitches, then do 1 and 1 for 6 inches Bind off.

Rest and Perfume Cure.

Pine needles and sweet perfumes are used to soothe the nerves of the New York woman. It has been discovered that you need not be out of sorts unless you want to be, and in addition that you can cure your troublesome nerves with nice sweet odors iustead of resorting to unpleasant drugs.

The first and most particular rule is that the sweet odors must be natural ones.

There must be no made up perfumes. The

scents must be those that grow in the parks and spring up in the woods, that come to life with the budding of the flowers and die

down when the flowers fade.

Those who are trying the perfume cure are giving their attention just now to pine scents mostly. If you want to get the genuine pine odor, take a pine pillow, no matter

how old, and lay it near the fire.

In a little while it will begin to warm up and to give out sweet scents. You will be treated to the original odor of the pine.

There is a very nervous and very sensi-tive woman in New York who treats herself every day to the pine needle cure. When she was away last summer she gathered material for many pillows of pine

When she is tired she takes a pillow and warms it and presently it begins to give out a sweet smell of pines. Then she puts the pillow behind her head and in a little while

On days when she is very tired indeed and needs a quick freshing she takes a dozen pillows and heats them very quickly. With these she furnishes her couch. She heaps it high with pillows and then she lies down

and then she put them in the comfortable and quilted it just as though she were quilting feathers.

stove. Take off the peelings before they begin to burn, but leave them on just long enough to get the delicious fumes they will give out, the fumes that are so delightful

when they come out of the oven as baked apples are cooking.

Some women keep a chafing dish always handy for the making of sweet scents. Into the chafing dish they can put a little cologne, which when heated will sent its fragrance

the you want to make a bath in something that is very sweet smelling prepare some seat after this fashion: Buy the sait at the drug store; take a big handful of it, lay it in a bottle and add some violet perfume. Let it stand three days and it is ready for

Another plan is to add to the sea sait a grain of musk, a little essence of violet, and finally about a teaspeonful of alcohol. Set the bottle away for three days, turning it

wice a day.

When you are ready to take your bath, arow a handful of the sea salt into the rater. It will perfume the water without aking it too ealty, and into a gallon jug but half an ounge of rese geranium oil and oup of alcohol. Turn your jug upside you. Let it steed a day, turn it back for day or so, and so on until you have

When you are ready to wash your hands with this sweet mixture take a bowl of warm water and add to it a pinch of powdered borax. Into this put half a wine glass of perfume.

Use no scap, but keep this water for rinsing. It will impart a lasting fragrance which will remain upon your hands from morning until night.

Have you ever tried putting up your winter fura in parlumers?

Have you ever tried putting up your winter furs in perfumery?

Make some sachets and scatter them through the storage chest, thus using sachet powders instead of camphor. You will find that the moths stay away just as well and the furs come out in the fall smelling sweet.

And the same thing with clothes—those which you are putting away until spring. Many of them are of cashmere and light wool and you don't want the moths to get into them. Put them away between layers of sachets and you will find that you will never have a moth.

There is a story told of a woman who

never have a moth.

There is a story told of a woman who spent the summer upon the Jersey coast where mosquitoes are thick. Not wanting to be eaten alive she sprinkled her bedroom with sachet powder until the whole room was filled with perfume. All night long she

was filled with perfume. All night long she slept in peace.

Animals do not as a rule like strong odors, and disease germs are particularly averse to them. A strong odor of rose will drive away many of the contagious disease, so some scientists aftern, and you can actually keep yourself well by having nice smells around you.

Attar of rose is very effective, but unfortunately it is expensive. Oil of rose geranium is very effective and there are other extracts which can be bought and used to good advantage.

good advantage.

In old-fashioned German households the custom prevails of buying a certain amount custom prevails of buying a certain amount of good perfume every year. This perfume is bought not to be bottled and preserved, but to be used, and when it disappears more is purchased.

The fad for a distinctive odor is dying away, and women are inclined to scent themselves like an English garden. An English garden is one in which all the common flowers grow and when year take.

and the common flowers grow, and when you take a snift of it you do not know whether you are smelling violets or mignonette, geraniums or roses, delicate pansies or strong helicatrope. Thus it is fashionable to mingle

The pine tree scent is the odor of the moment, and wise women are making little bags of pine and heaping them up, so that they and their apartments may smell like a pine tree.—N. Y. Sun.

these she furnishes her couch. She heaps it high with pillows and then she lies down and breathes the sweet scent. In fifteen minutes she feels all right again.

There is an extra nervous woman in town who has a comfortable stuffed with pine needles. She gathered the needles this fall, and then she not them. mother, will surely help her conscientious efforts to train him well.

Let the writer speak from her heart to Pretty soon she had a thick sweet beautiful covering. It was heavy, but so delicious that she did not mind the weight.

Some nights when she is very weary she sleeps with this heavy pine comfortable over her. Again she heats it and puts it

over her. Again she heats it and puts it underneath her. It is refreshing, no matter how she uses it.

If you like sweet scents and want to try the perfume cure you can get them by utilizing odds and ends about the house. You will be surprised to find how many you can turn into perfume.

Take apple peelings and dry them and some day when the house seems muggy take a handful and throw them on the stove. Take off the peelings before they begin to burn, but leave them on just long enough to get the delicious fumes they will give out, the fumes that are so delightful when they come out of the oven as baked apples are cooking.

Some women keep a chafing dish always handy for the making of sweet scents. Into the chafing dish they can put a little cologne,

handy for the making of sweet seemts. Into the chasing dish they can put a little cologne, which when heated will sent its fragrance through the room, or they can add a pinch of cinnamon or half a drop of oil of cloves, or even a tiny bit of apple peeling. It takes very little to make a pleasant smell in the room.

The influence of colors upon the spirits can hardly be overestimated. If you will go in a pinc forest you are greeted with a smell which is invigorating, almost intoricating, in its curious buoyancy.

If you go into a clover field you get an odor which is just as pleasant but altogether different, and this odor can be brought into the house in winter by taking clover fieeds, drying them and stoffing pillows with them. Obsome maggy, gloomy day the pillow can be armed up, and you thave a perfume which is delightful.

If you want something particularly pleasant take some sea salt and put it in a wide mouthed bottle and pour in a few drops of violet perfume. Close the bottle tight, let it stand a while, then open, and you get the curious smell of the salt sea, with a slight tings of violet, which is always found in salt air.

If you want to take a bath in something that is very sweet smelling prepare some sea salt after this fashion: Buy the salt at the drug store; take a big handful of it, lay it in a bottle and add some violet perfume. Lot it stand a tree days and it is ready for the bath.



A SHOW OF BIG PUMPKINS.

Fifteen tone of material for Christmas pice as shown at the Pittsburg prize contest

as a workshop. There once they constructed a rowboat, taking the old one as the model. One winter day they surprised their mather with an invitation to a sieight ride on a chair sled (with real bells on the handle), all made by their own hands.—N. Y. Tri-

The Geines Fewt.

People ought to eat more guines fewl than they do, if it may be said so on the eve of Thanksgiving without disloyalty to the American turkey. At one hotel in this town some three thousand guines fowl were used in the first four months of 1902. The South is rather fond of this bird, and the colored cook considers the white of its egg lighter and better for eak-baking purposes than the white of a hen's egg. She has a way of preparing the bird by cuiting it up in fricassee fashion, interiarding the fragments with bacon, tying the skillet with paper and cooking in an oven until well done. But outside of the South and citice like New York, where the jaded palate requires variety and pays for it liberally, there is little demand for this gallinaseous emigrant from the west coast of Africa. It is kept mainly as a curiosity.

Yet it is very good eating—with a triffe more substance and a trifle less fat or refuse to it than chicken and turkey. The Romans and Greeks knew its food value, but the dark ages let it nearly disappear from the face of the earth. The English prise it well. They call it "American output goes to London. The flesh of young gaines fowl is tender and very like that of partridge or quall in flavor. The flesh of pold birds may be dry and tarteless enough, but at about eight months the flavor closely resembles that of pheasants. As to the eggs, they are small and very thick-shelled, with only about two-thirds the cubical contents of hen's eggs, but they are considered of superior delicacy. The English say they taste like plover's eggs. The bird weighs from three to four pounds and a pair sells here for from ninety cents to \$1.25.

The guines hen is, in fact, a sort of domestic tame bird; and that brings us to a consideration of its salient peculiarities. It has more wild traits than any creature in captivity. It does not respend to affectionate treatment. It makes an indifferent pet because of its "hoarse ery and wandering habits," according to the Government builetin on which we have

"walking on tiptoes" when excited.

It is vary easy to excite the guines fowls.

The hens will desert a nest if you approach it, or if the eggs are handled. Some dealers use wooden spoons in securing the eggs, and leave four or five nest eggs. The mothers are so restless that as soon as the first chick is out they are inclined to abandon the unhatched chicks and run off with a corporal's guard of young ones. For that reason it is better to hatch guinea eggs in an incubator or under the auspices of a motherly barnyard hen.

The Government is of opinion that there is money in guinea fowls, and that more of them will shortly be raised. It is just a case of educating the market to appreciate them.—New York Mail.

Mince Ple.

The mince pie, much maligned by those who have not known how either to make it or eat it, is really a noble viand. Dr. Holmes' diotum that it is "perfectly safe when taken at the proper angle"—that is, in a piece whose sharp point is an acute, not an obtuse angle—is well known, and also approved. Yet in its perfection this pie may be caten safely even when cut at an obtuse angle. There is no reason why it should be indigestible. Good meat, good fruit, good spices, good pastry, when cooked with care in a proper oven, all are digestible. Yet good mince pie, of course, may easily be taken in excess. Like pium pudding, it is not meant to be devoured in quantities.

TUREST ONELET.

Boparate the yelks from the whites of six eggs and to the yelks add six tablespoonfuls of cold water; beat this, season with sait and popper. Then whip the whites to a stiff frost and fold into the yelks; beat for five minutes, then beat in one-half supful of turkey meat mineed as finely as possible, and mixed with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Have the omelet pan moderately hot, put in two tablespoonfuls of butter, then turn in the egg mixture and cook until a light brown and without turning set in the oven to dry.

Out some boiled potatoes into alices and prepare a sauce of one cupful of milk thickened with one tablespoonful of flour and with two tablespoonful of butter added, and mix with one cupful of grated cheese, a little cayenne, two teaspoonfuls of mustard. Line a dish with croutens, arrange around them a close row of the potate alices, and cover with the sauce; repeat in alternate layers, covering the whole with sauce; sprinkle lightly with grated cheese and very brown creutons, and bake in the oven for about twenty minutes.

TUTTI FRUTTI GENS

Into a cupful of sweet milk stir the well-beaten yolks of three eggs; add one teaspoonful of sait and 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) cupfuls of Sour into which has been sifted a teaspoonful of baking powder. When these ingredients are thoroughly mixed stir in 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) cup fuls of chopped raisins, almosds and candied pineapple. Lastly beat in lightly the yolks of the three eggs and bake about twenty minutes in a quick oven in gess pans.

When long hair becomes so matted that it is ifficult to comb the tangled locks, they should a saturated with alcohol. This done, they will become amenable to the brush and comb as if by

magic.

Save tea leaves for washing varnished paint. When sufficient leaves have been collected steep them for half an hour in a tin vessel and then strain through a sieve. This water gives a fresher, newer appearance to varnished wood than ordinary soap and water.

Mildow is not generally affected by chemicals, though it semetimes yields to their action. It may best be t. cated with a stiff paste made by boiling down Castile soap shavings, spreading a thick layer of this upon the stain and scattering over it some powdered potash. Moisten slightly with water and bleach out on the grass.

Many people boil eggs to their liking by piacing the eggs in cold water, which is allowed to come to the boiling point. One housekeeper at least uses the same method for poached eggs, taking them from the almost boiling water perfectly quoked.

Tired feet should be well bathed in warm water, to which a little sea sait has been added Dry thoroughly, and rub with a little lemon juice. It is wonderful how this treatment seet her them.

It is wonderful how this treatment scothes them.

To properly air a room, open the window at the top and bottom. The reason for this is to allow impure air, which always rises, to escape at the top, while the cool, fresh air will come in at the bottom from outside.

White chiffon washes perfectly, but a better way to slean it is by a dry method. Use two quarts of finely powdered starch to one of powdered borax. Spread the chiffon on a clean muslin, and rub the mixture well into it. Shake this out, and -prinkle liberally with clean flour and borax; cover and leave over night; the next day bruch and shake every particle of powder from the chiffon. It should be found quite spotless.

Popular Science.

oxygen and moisture upon a hypothetical substance named photogen.

——Alcuhol in seme form was formerly the main dependence in severe injury and disease. Medical men have been gradually proving it to be of less value as a healing agent than was so long believed, and Dr. Dawon Burns has now cited London statistics showing that there are quite as many recoveries without it as with it. In one hospital where alcohol has been practically disearded, for instance, the mortality from typho d fever for ten years has been but 12.37 per cent., while in other metropolitan hospitals the death rate for 1904 was 14.86 per cent.

—Only a small portion of the extraordinary energy of radium proves to be that of the alpha, beta and gamma rays. Becent experiments have been made by K. Anystrom with calorimetres of lead, copper and aluminum, and the results indicate that most of the energy must be given out in the form of radiant heat.

—A brown African goose in North Attleboro,

—A brown African goose in North Attleboro, Miss., lately amused its owner by producing an egg of extraordinary size. Around its longest circumference it measured 115 inches, and ten inches around its shortest. The goose weighs nineteen pounds.

—The largest grasshoppers are found in fouth America, where some specimens reach a centh of five inches, with a spread of wings o

ten inches.

— The small lake of Sewalik, in Alaska, has regular tides, probably due to underground connection with the sea, and the water of the bottom is salt while that of the surface is fresh.

Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions

and Mares

At the World's Fair at St. Louis I won more Premier Championship Awards than any other exhibitor of live stock. I won every Premier Championship offered on Hackneys; also every Gold Medal but one.

At Chicago International, 1904, on 20 hand I won 34 prizes.

I have "the goods" and will save you sate to \$1000 on a stallion. Write and see. Your ewn time of payment and guarantee of oper cent. I will insure stallions I sell against death for two years.

LEW W. COCHRAN,

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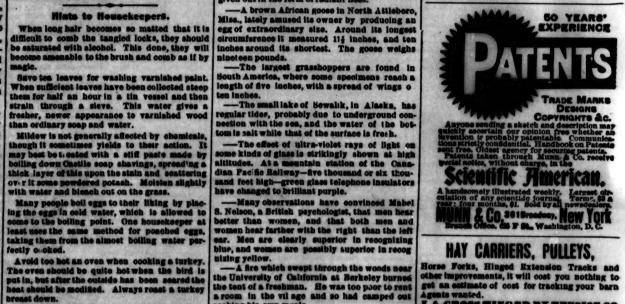
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IRON WORKS, 105th and Throop Streets, Chicago.



A Smart Jumper

They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well groomed Hothing finer for his skin or his cost than Glossecine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a sponge. Makes a delightful strengthening rub-down. Supplied by EASTERN DRUG CO., - BOSTON



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order and compare the goods and the price. If ave you big money, send the goods back at our The groups the family we will cut it almost in the middle and guaranted we sell. We can do this because we buy it manufactor-carloads and trainloads—and we give meets of our ability to buy cheap; lifthet we can as just about the figure your local dealer would you we save you has grupt and the freight besides you.

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Accounts of Individuals, Estates, Firms, Banks and Corporations Solicited

EO. D. WARREN, Cashier

E. COTTING TEVENSON, JE

poetry.

VICTORS OF DESAILAND.

Oh! what bliesful ideals in the dreamland of life, what perfections and graces will charm all our mind, while in seeking its dres

Finds how little perfection the real life imparts
But 'tis better to aim for ideals in this life.
For it then will be ever uplifting the soul.
As it strives to be like the ideal of its dreams,
And we ever should aim for life's highest, bes

Ah! how sweet are the pictures in dreamle And how happy the heart where its reign

supreme, And although not possessing love's bles All are loath to be parting with life's sweet

'Tis a comfort that soothes and adds be

'ye

ing.

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life,
Though we only behold and may see it afar;
Were we not e'en permitted to see it in dream
Oh! how much of the beauty of life it would man Tell me where would reformers, in spirit of love Find their field of sweet labor, if not in ideals? 'Tis the dreams of ideals that he wishes to bring To uplift, until man, all their beauty, soon feels, And is lifted aloft on the pinions of love; Till the world, in its rapture, is seeking a stand Where the pleasures of life, many fold, will integrate:

increase; And it is the ideal that will lend it a hand. Let us never make light of ideals, then, in life, For we know they are dreams that will lead us

And it is by such visions our souls learn to see,
And we are shown all the beauty in pathways of While the soul is uplifted and heavenward led And the blessings of love are bestowed upon

Men,
As they follow the leadings of voices within,
Which will lead them to God and to heave again. MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT. Moorestown, N. J.

If you have hard work to do, Do it now.

Today the skies are clear and blue,
Tomorrow clouds may come in view,
Yesterday is not for you;

If you have a song to sing, Sing it now. Let the notes of gladness ring Clear as song of bird in spring, Let every day some music brin Sing it now.

Do it now.

If you have kind words to say, Say them now.

Tomorrow may not come your way.

Do a kindness while you may,

Loved ones will not always stay; Say them now.

If you have a smile to show, Show it now.

Make hearts happy, roses grow,
Let the friends around you know The love you have before they go.
Show it now.
—Charles R. Skinner, in New York Sun.

TO THE GROWLES. Be patient! Be a Christian and forbear
To objurgate the weather man and swear
Because the sting of winter's in the air.
Do you remember
Those days in June a few short months ago,!
Whose scorching heat oppressed and baked you

And made you yearn the blest relief to know
Of cool September?
And when September came and in its train
Brought days of frost and days of sodden rain,
Good gracious! how you kicked and growled
again!

Do you remember? Those summer days will soon have come once

more,
And you'll forget how bitterly you swore
At all the winter weather gone before.
Will you remember,
When you are sweltering in mid-July,
The flakes frost feathered that were wont to fly
From out the windy reaches of the sky
This last December?
Meantime, if you should die and you should get
Your just deserts, with oh! what vain regret!
These winter days (because they're cold and wet)

-Catholic Standard.

CHARITY.

Because so bitter was the rain, Saint Martin siashed his clock in twain, And gave the beggar half of it, To sheiter him and case his pain.

But, being now himself ill clad, The Saint's own case no less was sad, So piteously cold the night; Though glad at heart he was, right glad.

Thus, singing on his way he passed, While Satan, grim and overcast, Vowing the Saint should rue his gift, Released the cruel northern blast.

Away it sprang with shrick and roar, And buffeted the Saint full sore; Yet ne'er repeated he a whit, And Satan bade the deluge pour.

Huge hallstones fell in flerce attack, And dealt Saint Martin many a thwack, "My poor old head!" he, smiling, said, Yet never wished his mantle back.

"He must; he shall," cried Satan," know Regret for such an act." And lo! E'en as he spake the world was dark With fog and frost and whirling snow.

Saint Martin, struggling towards his goal, Mused thoughtfully. "Poor soult poor soult What use to him was half a clock?— I should have given him the whole."

The cold grew terrible to bear.
The birds fell frozen in the air;
"Fall thou," said Satan, " on the ice,
Fall thou asleep, and perish there."

He fell, and slept, despite the storm,
And dreamed he saw the Christ Child's form
Wrapped in the half the beggar took,
And, seeing Him, was warm—so warm.
—E. N. Lucas, in Pall Mall Magazine.

THE ORACLE. I lay upon the summer grass,
A gold-haired sunny child came by,
And looked at me as loath to pass,
With questions in her lingering eye.

She stopped and wavered; then draw near;
(Ah, the pale gold around her head!)
And o'er my shoulders stooped to peer—
"Why do you read?" she said.

"I read a poet of old time
Who sang through all his living hours
Beauty of earth—the streams, the flowers,
The stars more lovely than his rime.

"And now I read him since men go
Forgetful of those sweetest things;
Since he and I love brooks that flow,
And dawns, and bees, and flash of wings,"

She stared at me with laughing look,
Then clasped her lands upon my kness.
"How strange to read them in a book!
I could have told you all of these!"
—Arthur Davison Ficks, in Harper's.

Somewhere there waiteth in this world of ours For one ione soul another lonely soul, Each chasing each through all the weary hours And meeting strangely at some sudden goal, Then blend they, like green leaves with golden

flowers, Into one beautiful and pertect whole. nd life's long night is ended, and the way Lies open onward to eternal day. —Edwin Art

SCENES AT LOCATION OF THE SHOSHONE IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Miscellaneous.

A Treat for Bertle.

"I've always kept it out of your way," said Miss Edith, affooting to totter beneath the weight of a large brown leather-bound book, "but I suppose—now—you'll have to make the acquaintance of all the sisters and cousins and aunts. Albums are supposed to be out of style, I know, but I think families will always have them. No, I don't require your support, thank you. Just sit down there quietly and behave yourself while I show them to you—and don't make any stupid comments. I said 'behave yourself.'"

don't make any stupid comments. I said 'behave yourself.'
"That isn't misbehaving," said the prospective member of the family.
"I'd like to know what you call it?"
"Very nice, as far as it went."
"Don't, Bertie. Now look here. Here's pa and ma to begin with. They're recent, of course. I don't like ma's expression very well; she looks so serious. Pa's all right."

"Good likeness, both of 'em."

"This," said Miss Edith, turning the page, "is Ruth when she was a little bit of a thing. I think she's cunning, don't you?"

"Awfully cunning."

"And that one on the opposite side is Jim when he was a baby. He seems to be surprised about something."

"I'd never have recognized him. It's the first time I ever saw him without his pipe. I'm surprised, too. Where do you come in?"

"Never mind about me. That's Grandma Brown. You never saw her, but she's likely to come here for a visit in the spring. You'll have to mind your P's and Q's then, sir."

"She does not look very venomous."

"Bettle! Well, I should say she didn't. She's the sweetest, levellest old thing that ever was. She used to pet me to death when I was a little girl."

" I'd like to know how she could help it."

"You know that I am sorry that I didn't know

you then."
" When?"
" When you were a little girl. I seem to have lost such a lot a time."
" You didn't lose any time after you did know

me."
"Well, I knew a good thing when I saw it.
Never mind; I won't lose any more time if I can

ember?
die and you should get
hi what vain regret!
se they're cold and wet)
mber.

Avver mind; I won't lose any more time if I can
help it."
"I expect you'll stay down at your club four
nights out of every week."
"You've sol another." "You've got an "Bertie!" "Sweetness."

"Sweetness."

"Are you quite perfectly, absolutely sure that
that you do?"

"I'm perfectly, absolutely sure that if I don't
nobody in the world ever did or ever will. Are
you sure?"

"Oh, I think maybe I do—a little.

"Edith!"
"Now, Bertile, stept. Yes, "mayor, "mayor,"

"Now, Bertie, stop! Yes, I'm sure. You know I am. Bertie, Aunt Martha's looking at you! There! I wanted to show you that album and you don't seem interested one bit."

"Who's this?" asked the young man.
"I told you that was Aunt Martha. The other
is Uncle Harry. They used to be quite wealthybut Uncle Harry lost his money in some investment and now he seems to have changed a great
deal. He won't work any more, and Aunt Martha
just supports hm. Of course, that's a family
secret, but I wouldn's keep anything from you."
"And I'd never keep anything from you."
"Are you sure?"

"Are you sure?"
"Quite sure. We'll just tell each other every-thing, won't we, darling?"
"I'm sure I wouldn't hide a thought from

you."
"Nor I from you. I think that's where some couples make a mistake—not telling things to each other. We won't be like that, will we?"
"I don't see how people can if they truly love

each other."
"I don't either."
"Ferhaps—I don't think people do care for one
another as much as we do—do you?"
"I'm sure they don't.

"I'm sure they don't.

"Bortie, we were going to look at the album. Now tell me what you think of this girl."

"Tell me who she is first. I'm not going to make any rash breaks. I've looked through photograph albums before."

"Whom did you look through them with?"

"Why, with friends. You knew it's not an uncommon form of enter—. What are you look. ing at me for like that, Edith?"

"What friends?"

"What friends?"

"Why—er—I don't just call to mind. Why, Edith, you don't suppose it was anything like this, do you? No. Nobody I ever cared two pins about. If I had I'd tell you directly.

"You are positive?"

"Quite positive. You see, I don't even recollect who it was."

"Oh, I didn't suppose it was anybody, really.

"It seems too good to be true to me, some-nea. When I think of it—and how semething ight have happened and I might never have on you! I was thinking of going to it. Louis

ing lady entered the room. "Well!" she exclaimed, "what are you two young people doing here in the dark?"
"I was showing Bertie the photograph album, mamma," said Edith.
"H'mm!" said the matroniy looking lady.
"It didn't look much like that to me."—Chicago

News.

Poutb's Department.

The day was hetter than words can tell, so hot the jolly-fish wouldn't jell,
The hallbut wont all to butter,
And the cat-fish had only force to utter
A faint sea-mew—ay, though some have doubte
The carp he carped and the horn-pout pouted.

'Twas a sight gave the blue-dish the blues to see But the seal concealed a wicked gies. The day it went from bad to worse, Till the pickerel picked the purse-crab's purse.

And that crab felt crabbeder yet, no doubt, Because the cyster wouldn't shell out; The sculpin would sculp, but hadn't a model, and the cod-fish begred for something to codd But to both the dolphin refused its doll, Till the whale was obliged to whale them all.

—Katharine Lee Bates, in Churchman

"See what I have!" shouted Duane Newton, as he rushed into the house one bright morning with a pair of tiny white rabbits in his hands. His mother gave permission to keep them, and when his father came home that night and saw the two little white rabbits contentedly munching cabbage leaves in the box which Duane had hastily converted into a cage he laughed and said:

box."

"Oh, papa, but I am going to make a sice big cage for them tomorrow—Joe and I," he said.

"Well, Duane, I have an idea for a cage for your bunnies which doesn't need any cleaning out, and from which the cruel dogs can't snatch them, as they did your last family," said his father.

"Won't need any cleaning out! "repeated the small boy cagerly, that being a task he greatly disliked.

disliked.

"Yes, and where they can raise some little bunnies without your handling them to death, toe." For Duane's past experience is raising bunny families had been, to say the least, discouraging. The mother had eruel y deserted her wee, naked babies when they were two days old, because Duane had too often exhibited them proudly to an admiring crowd of noisy boys.

"Well, it will have to be high up in the air or deep down in the earth, then, if Duane is to be kept from exhibiting the babies to the gaze of the world," remarked his mother.

"You shall see in due time," said Mr. Newton, mysteriously; "but I'll guarantee no prying eyes shall see the babies until Mrs. Cottontail herself exhibits them."

So after dinner Mr. Newton led the way to the shed, and looked around. Spying a small sell.

exhibits them."

So after dinner Mr. Newton led the way to the shed, and looked around. Spying a small sail keg he emptied the contents into a box and set the keg out in the yard. Then taking down from the shelf an old plees of stovepipe he placed that

raied in the hole entirely, covering kee and all.

Tothing showed but one end of the storopipe,
all this time Duone had been alleged.

that required filing only once or twice a week. This is how he made it:

Taking a small tin pail, he drove a nail through the side about an inch from the top, making a small hole. Then filling the pail with water and placing over the top as a cover a flower pot saucer two inches larger in diameter than the pail, he quickly inverted the pail so that it rested in the saucer. The water came out from the hole in the pail only until the saucer was full, and as long as any water remained in the pail the saucer was kept full.

Duane raised many families of bunnies the reliowing year, because Mrs. Bunny kept the babies in their nursery until they were large and strong carries to venture forth to see the great wild world.—New York Mail.

Tommy's Acts of Kindness.

Sovernor Folk of Missourt was talking abou "We all believe in it," he said, "but we want to see it brought about at other folks expense. We are like, too like, a certain Kansas Oity boy. "This boy's mother said to him on her return from a long day's shopping in the Thankagiving

***Now, I hope my little Tommy has taken to heart mamma's talk of last night about charity and unsoldshness. Since he has few troubles of his own, I hope he has thought of others' troubles all day long. Since he has many causes for thanksgiving himself, I hope he has tried to give cause for thanksgiving to others. What is my Tommy's report for the day? How many acts of kindness has he done? How much wee has he lightened? How many hearts has my Tommy made grateful and giad?"

"In this way spoke the good young mother. And her Tommy replied:

And her Tommy replied:

"'I've done a whole lot of good, ma. I gave your new hat to a beggar woman, and I gave the cock's shoes to a little girl in busted rubbers what I seen on the street, and I gave a poor lame shoestring seller pa's evening suit—the open front one that he hardly ever wears."

The Boby's Position.

The teacher wished to impress the idea of the wrong of idieness. He led up to it by asking who were the persons who get all they could and idinothing in return. For some time there was ileace, but at last a little girl exclaimed, with good deal of confidence: "Please, sir, it's the

Gems of Thought.

....Let man, then, learn the revelation of all nature and all thought to his heart; this, namely: that the Highest dwelle with him; that the sources of nature are in his own mind, if the sentiment of duty is there.—E nerson,
....." I shall pase through the world ut once, therefore, any good thing that I may do, or any kindness I may show, let me do it new; let me not neglect it, as I shall not pass this way again."
.....There is nothing in the world so much admired as a man who knows how to bear unhappiness with courage.—Seneca.
....Every man must bear his own burden, and it is a fine thing to see any one trying to do it manfully, earrying his cross bravely, silently patiently, and in a way which makes you hope that he has taken for his pattern the greatest of all sufferers.—Hamilton.

Jasbion Dotes.

band, unstarched, but stiff enough to hold its place. Heavy lines stock and ouffs are embroid-ored in blues and rods in gay effects of dots and socolls. These are pretty to wear with fiann-1 shirt waists. High stocks and deep ouffs of Irish erochet are as emart as anything one can wear this winter. These make charming holiday gifts. « Colored cloth gaiters are wern a great deal, especially with patent leather shose, which every one knows are very sold things. The spats go far towards supplying necessary warmsh, and are besides an addition to the toilet. It is possi-ble to get spats to match almost any shade of the fashionable colors, but it cannot be denied that the most effective spats are brown, black, eark blue or gray. Red, green or purple ones are far from becoming, as a rule, and as for the shepherds' plaids they increase the size of the feet, and that is enough to say of them, since the modern woman has a sufficiently large foot al-ready.

feet, and that is enough to say of them, since the modern woman has a sufficiently large foot already.

"The patent leather low shoes with heels of pale blue or searlet leather were rather startling. They are in line with the numerous famey allippers and shoes which are offered in the shops. Their variety is very great, from patent leather pumps, untrimmed save for a conventional bow of dull black ribbon, to elaborately beeded and trimmed sucde and astin affairs with recettee or bows of eatin and enifem. A pretty alipper, which comes in black, easter or bronze kid, has a round too, a very high heel and a low-out vamp. A tiny beeded bow trims the slipper, the vamp of which is further conamented with a bow, and ends worked on the kid in tiny bright beads. A satin elipper, which comes in black and colors, is trimmed with a huge Pierrot resette of fulle edged with a fine line of beads. This slipper in white satin and gold beads is very at-

co.From shoes to gloves is a natural transi-tion. With the approach of cold weather fur-lined and fleece-lined gloves become popular. Cape gloves with a lining of aquirrel are offered. They are rather bulky, nevertheless, and most women will prefer a stockinet-lined dogakin glove. They are expensive, but the lined gloves wear very well.—New York Evening Post.

HIS BODY THE CHURCH.

Text—1, Coi., xviii.: "His body the Church."

The Church is spoken of in Heripture as "The Bride of Christ," "The New Jerusalem."
"The Apple of God's Eye." It seems to me that no other expression is so significant and so exalts our humanity as this, "The Church, which is His Body."

It will profit us, as we approach this theme reverently, to suggett a few lasts relative to our own bodies which require so much of our attention. In the first place, we do not used to know physiology to understand one's body is not himself. My hands, my feet, my heat are not myself, they are simply instruments, the medium they are simply instruments, "the medium through which my soul censes in centact with the world; a set of tools which I use to do my work. So the Church is a vehicle through which God pours His life. It is the medium of divine contact with the world. It perpetuates the divine incernation. As the human soul needs embodiment, so God seeds the Church and depends upon it. He cannot continue the work which He began in His Son Jesus Christ without the Church. The Church makes Christ wisible. It takes the place of the body which He wore as "The penalices Prince

should refuse to perform its own office.
We need variety in the Church of Christ and the Church exanct say to any member I have no need of you. It requires all celear of light to make clear white light; it requires all the seven need of you. It requires all celear of light to make clear white light; it requires all the seven need of you. It requires all celear of light to make clear white light; it requires all the seven need of you. And finally, in our thought of this body which we wear, we are reminded that it takes materia growing out of the dirt and changes it into higher form, into brain and nerve. Think of the body of Buddha, who was the light of Asia, taking the thirty grains of rice per day and changing it into that marvelous mind which has made the millions of the Orient reverent. Think of the body of Makespere taking the common food of the peasant class and transforming it into that brain which has "held the world in awe" ever since. Think of the body of Abraham Lincoln, taking coarse corn bread, and from the hardroot boy in the furrow building "the first American." So the body of Christ takes the crudest materials from the lowest walks of life, souls that from a human point of view can never amount to anything, and makes steadfast immortals, who, like air plants, draw their life from above.

This, then, to be the means of divine connection with the world, to be filed with the divine spirit, obedient to the divine will and to make Christ-like "men and women, is the work of the Church. Some of them say they are connected with it for the sake of the wife or daughter, some say that it is of no use in the modern world, that it is behind the age, that it opposes acience, hinders advancement and sides with tyranny. The man who thus finds fault with the Church is like the one who dwells upon the spots upon the sun instead of enjoying it; or like one who takes pleasure in poluting out the weaknesse of his own mother. Reverent Criticism we welcome. The Church does not fear the light, she has no ceremonies whic

and our "free thinks" are as good as the "free thinks "of the unbeliever.

We admit that the Church is not perfect; she is only the means and not an end. Attending service is not religion, as drilling is not warfare. Christians are disciples, learners in the school of the great Teacher; some of us are only in the 'abc' and some perhaps have reached "lmn," but we are all learners. We do not go out on a dress parade and say, "Look at ma," but rather "look at my Master." The man who stands aloot from the Church of Christ because some men make Christianity's cloak for meanness or because there are frauds in the Church, is like the man who would refuse to vote with a political party because there are hypocrites in it, or would oppose hospitals because all are not cured in them, or the public schools because all who attend are not truly educated. Remember there was one Judas among the tweive, and perhaps the proportion is less in our day. The virtuous elsven strove among themselves as to who should be the greatest. Two of the best of them wanted to call down fire from Heaven on the seople who did not walk with them. The Corinthian Church had among its members people who were proud, gluttonous, and given to fornication.

who were proud, gluttonous, and given to fornication.

It is easy to point out the weaknesses in the Church, but it is far nobler to come into this school of Christ and seek to live one's fullest life and to make the Church just what it ought to be—
"The union of those who love in the service of those who suffer."
We believe then in the Church as the visible Body of our Lord, as a company of redeemed scule persuading other souls to be redeemed, as an organization to set up the Kingdom of Heaven upon the earth, as a dynamo for the generation of moral force. It is rooted in humanity and in its lowest form better than no Church at all. You may as well try to kill the instinct of mother-hood as to end its existence. Man is a religious animal. You may believe that Moses wrote the Epistles of Paul, and Paul wrote wrote the Epistics of Paul, and Paul wrote the Pentatouch and that there never was such a man as Jonah or no such creature as a large fish but this will have no effect on a faith founded as Paul's was on a conscious communion between the individual soul and the soul of the Risen Lord. "I know," says Paul, not what I have believed, but "Him whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unte Him against that day."

The Church seeks to be a universal brother-

common ground. The rich and poor meet together. It is the Body of which every human being is a potential part; it recommends all virtues; it opposes all,vices; if it were not here there would be no Christian civilization. Your homes would not be here, for there are no true homes where the Church has not made them possible. Civil and religious liberty, and all that distinguishes our civilization from that of the Mohammedan, is the gift of the Church. Hospitals, Asylms. Colleges have been mothered by the Church. This would be a dreary and dreadful world to live in it there were no Church of Christ; if no missionaries had taken an interest in our ansectors.

To rid; this planet of sin is the colosual task assigned to the Church Every good man ough; to give it his help. No one mas a right to live to himself, to eat his little crumb of religious comfort alone, to limit his influence and deter others from casting in their lives where they chali tell. We believe in the Church, we glory in it, we are willing to sacrifice for it, and on this raily Sunday we consecrate ourselves anew to its work. We do not oppose other denominations, we wish every man to go where he can do his best for his follows. We rejetee in the prosperity of every Church and welcome a new society into the commandity as a general on the battle field welcomes re-enfercements.

slow on the singe, while her conchman is g. pneumonia outside; and suppose we fad et our church work, investing time may in human need, making the homes of sychouses for our rurplus, and helping four brothers and sisters to live hravely serfully in this present world. martyre proved the Church was worth ye. We are to prove that the Church is tving for, to build up a spiritual temple community where multitudes with find to hastes the day "when all mee's good a coch man'e rule," and the star of oter-te shall blaze above the cradic of overy

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Martin Bates & Sons.

Devenshire Street, Bos

The editor does not refer to the horseless age so flippantly used a few years ago by the auto enthusiasts, but says, "the auto-mobile will rival the trolley car and the locomotive." And we all know that these increased the demand for horses, and if history repeats itself mechanical traction will increase the use and demand for more horses and better horses and better horses.

member that the medical profession in-dorsed bicycle riding as being, when followed in moderation, of valuable assistance in keeping the body in good condition, and in the cure and prevention of certain ailments that arise from sedentary babits and the lack of a proper amount of outdoor exthe lack of a proper amount of outdoor exercise. So true is this that if it were possible to gather the testimony of the hundreds of thousands of people in this country, whose "wheels" are today rusting in the cellar or stored ingloriously among the top attic lumber, it would be found they readily admit they have never enjoyed the perfect health which was theirs when the Sunday trip into the country or the evening ride on the boulevards or cycle paths formed an important and pleasurable item

in the routine of their lives.

The causes for the decline were many. The chief trouble was the very one that is threatening the automobile today—people rode too fast and too far; and those who were not gifted with the muscular and constitutional equipment necessary for riding centuries, or even half-centuries, without distress, began to associate the bicycle with aching limbs and an exhausted body. Another and scarcely less active cause of the decline was the introduction of cheap the decline was the introduction of cheap bicycles, and the placing of the wheel within reach of everybody who could find the necessary forty or fifty dollars for its purchase. Bicycling became unfashionable; and in this respect the decline of wheeling is one of the most startling signs of the first is one of the most startling signs of the fact that the American people are fast losing that independent, democratic spirit which for three centuries has been one of the distin-giushed characteristics of the race. When the fad became unfashionable its death knell as a pastime of universal popularity was sounded. The bloycle was relegated to uses purely utilitarian. As a means of transportation it will always fill a useful

automobile within reach of the pocketbook of ten times as many people as can afford a machine under existing conditions. Shall we see repeated the history of the bicycle? Will it become unfashionable? Possibly in a limited degree it will; although it must remain one of the most useful means of transportation, both for freight and passengers, that invention has placed at the service of man, rivaling, if not surpassing, the

ocomot ive and the trolley car.

Choice Butter Higher.

The condition reported last week has become more emphatic with regard to the choicer grades. Among large receipts for the time of year the proportion of choice butter is very small, and is therefore in better demand than other kinds with the result that the price has improved a good sized fraction of a cent during the week. The bulk of the trade, however, is in lots a fraction lower than 24 cents, which represents fraction lower than 24 cents, which represent a few choice marks of limited amount. sent a few choice marks of limited amount.
Lower grades are in large supply, and
show some improvement in price, sales
being slow, which forces dealers to meet
buyers' views in order to clear out the
stock. Even box and print butter holds
steady at quotations which are only a little
higher than tub butter. In fact, the de-

higher than tub butter. In fact, the demand for tub butter has been unusually good, comparing well with that of other kinds, large tubs actually being more sought than those of smaller size. June storage butter is seiling in a limited way very satisfactorily to dealers in view of the large stock in sight.

In fact, holders of storage butter are not very well satisfied with the slow rate at which the stock has been moving out of the storehouses of late. It looks as if the storage grades of butter would have to sail rather lower than at present in order to insure that the stock on hand will be taken care of before the close of the season.

The cheese market shows practically no change from last week, the same situation continues with demand light and prices held drmly.

The week opened at New York with un-

held drmly.

The week opened at New York with unusually light arrivals, but the near approach of the holidays, coupled with mild weather, tends to keep a very conservative feeling, and there is not much disposition to disturb values. Qualities that are acceptable to the best trade, and which comprise the finest current receipts, sell at 24 to 24; cents, very rarely a little more. Leaving that grade, prices settle rapidly to 20 to 22 cents, at which a very considerable part of the current business is being done. The lower grades of fresh are more or less neglected. We note some further improvement in the quality of many of the marks that recently classed the seconds now just coming in the grade of firsts. Quite a number of marks have shown one to three points higher score. This shows a little higher average

MASSACH

The Scientific American in an article on the bicycle and the automobile? The large numbers of cheap autos that will soon make them a cheap machine.

The distinction of the automobile? The large numbers of cheap autos that will soon make them a cheap machine.

The distinction of the automobile by the high prices has given distinction to the enthusiastic owners, but when everybody gets to riding in the auto as they did with the blevels, there will be a mecnanical collapse and mechanical traction will assume normal position along with the electric car and the make locomotive; a help to the horse which elevates him to a higher sphere; that requires better and larger draft horses for work and finer, handsomer carriage horses for driving at higher prices; more profit to the farmer who can raise those high-class horses, while the ail-purpose horse, the street car class, and the small, cheap horses have already given place to the draft and coach horses at three times the price.

The editor does not refer to the horseless large so dippantly used a few years ago by the auto enthusiasts, but says, "the automobile will rival the trolley car and the lecomotive." And we all know that these in.

Cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the distribution of the automobile will rival the trolley car and the lecomotive." And we all know that these in.

Cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the province of such a larger prices; more profit to the street car class, and the small, cheap horse for driving at higher prices; more profit to the street car class, and the small, cheap horse for driving at higher prices; more profit to the street car class, and the small, cheap horse for driving at higher prices; more profit to the street car class, and the small, cheap horse for driving at higher prices; more profit to the street car class, and the small, cheap horse for driving at higher prices; more profit to the street car class, and the small, cheap horse for driving at higher prices; more profit to the profit of the class

Increase the use and demand for more horses and better horses.

The editor says: "The history of sports and pastimes in this country furnishes no parallel to the rapid growth in popularity of the bicycle and its even more sudden decline as a means of recreation." Its decline is rendered the more puzzling when we remember that the medical profession includes the pr sale, but quality generally not fine enough for the shilling cut; prices take a wide range, 20 to 22½ cents: Ladles have a moderate sale at 18½ to 19½ cents. Cheese markets are very firm, active and higher, with heavy re-ductions of stocks in all markets. Finest American and Canadian, 13} to 14 cents.

Eggs Tend Lower.

The egg market is rather dull at the de-cline from the high price a few weeks ago. Western eggs mostly classed as newly laid sell as low as 27 to 28 cents. Fancy hen-nery eggs sell ten cents higher than this grade. The general run of New England eggs ranges from 23 to 24 cents. Refrigera-tor eggs are nyged on the market on account tor eggs are urged on the market on account of the large stock on hand, and holders are

tor eggs are urged on the market on account of the large stock on hand, and holders are forced to accept slightly lower prices, ranging from 17 to 20; cents.

The future of the egg market is really a weather problem and not much more can be said. A continuance of the present mild weather will still further increase the product of eggs in the Southwest and to a less extent in other parts of the cuntry and weaken the whole situation. Perhaps the storage men would become nervous and try to force their product on the market faster than conditions warrant, thus resulting in a break in the market. On the other hand, if the weather is about as usual in winter, it is likely that prices will hold fairly well and the storage stock be disposed of without upsetting the rest of the market. Such conditions would probably be best for all concerned, especially for the producers of fresh eggs, who would thus be sure of a steady market at reasonable prices. A number of dealers say they expect the highest prices of the season will come along the first part of January, but as said before, all depends on the weather.

At New York there is still rather a short on the weather.

At New York there is still rather a short

place in the economy of everyday life; but that bicycling will ever win back anything of its former position as one of the most fashionable and popular means of recretation is most improbable.

But what of the automobile? Will like stock are firm at the moment, but the market will within the next two or three years be flooded with such) will bring the automobile within reach of the pocketbook.

At New York there is still rather a short that bicycling will ever win back anything of its former position as one of the most fashionable and popular means of recretation is most improbable.

But what of the automobile? Will like stock are firm at the moment, but the market would be sensitive to any increase in the supply, and advices indicate a gain in production in some sections. Medium and lower qualities are still moving slowly, and attended to the their stock gradually have less to worry about, and have a part at least of their product turned into cash. It seems that the average prices throughout the season.

The turkey situation in New York is stock are firm at the moment, but the market would be sensitive to any increase in the supply, and advices indicate a gain in production in some sections. Medium and lower qualities are still moving slowly, and there is quite a good deal of stock on hand, recently received, for which it would be different as hort their stock gradually have less to worry about, and have a part at least of their product turned into cash. It seems that the average prices throughout the season.

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The turkey situation in New York is about, and that the average prices throughout the season.

At New York there is title their stock gradually have less to worry about, and have a part at least of their their stock gradually have less to worry about, and the cash. It seems that the work of their product turned into cash. It seems that the average there is quite a good deal of stock on hand, recently received, for which it would be diffi-cult to find buyers above about 22 to 23 cents. Refrigerator eggs are still urgently offered and are meeting a slow market; prices rule

High Prices for Cranberries.

Cranberries are the most surprising feature of the market to many dealers. While the shortage was generally recognized, it was hardly believed that prices could go up to such extremes as at present. It was thought that high prices would cause the great bulk of consumers to go without this popular fruit. Even in ordinary seasons the price at retail is rather high, and it might hardly be believed that people in general would be willing to pay as much for a quart of granberries as for a basket of strawberries in season, but so great is the general prosperity that dealers seem to have no difficulty in selling a the highest figures. Fruit selling at \$15 per barrel is nothing beyond the regular range of quality. There are fancy stocks that have sold as high as \$14.50, and it is reported that there are holders asking \$15. Almost any decent cranberries will bring \$12, a price which would ordinarily seem extreme.

No wonder there is quite a boom in the oranberry business; the large growers and corporations in this State are many of them enlarging, and report comes from Wiscon-

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The importations of foreign potatoes continues and these are the disturbing factor in the market. Probably these importations do not pay the owners. They were started on their way when the market was in better condition, and once having arrived they must be sold at whatever they will bring. The price of such potatoes ranges from \$1.75 to \$2.15 per 165-pound bags. These figures are lower than domestic potatoes and the quality is not so good as that of choice home grown.

choice home grown.

Maine stock in bulk brings \$2.25 per 165 pound bag, which corresponds to about \$1.50 to the grower at shipping stations in Maine. These potatoes are very fine in appearance and quality. Michigan stock is also good and sells at about the same price as Maine, but most of them are going West and South. New York State potatoes do not average quite so good as Maine and Michigan this year, except Long Island potatoes, which as usual command a premium over all other standard kinds. Long Island growers hold their stock at 75 cents a bushel, but are not selling much at pres-Island growers hold their stock at 75 cents a bushel, but are not selling much at present at these prices, which are a little above what buyers are willing to pay. As soon as the foreign stock is out of the way it seems likely that conditions will improve. Some importers are reported losing considerable money and are likely to hesitate before they have any others shipped over. Potatoes from Bermuda sell at around \$5 a barrel.

Rather large quantities of potatoes are

Rather large quantities of potatoes are coming from Canada. These have to pay 25 cents per bushel duty, but still seem to net prices which encourage growers to keep on shipping. Sweet potatoes are cheap and plenty, averaging about the same price as white potatoes or even more for the inferior

white potatoes or even more for the inferior grades.

Boston dealers are indulging in a great deal of talk about the future of the potato market, and opinions are varied. It seems to be generally agreed that very high prices cannot be expected in view of the readiness of shippers in Europe to unload their surplus upon this market at figures around \$2 per barrel.

There are many who asy prices will so

There are many who say prices will go higher along the first of the year. Some, while admitting this probability, say that a large stock of potatoes on hand threatens an over supply toward spring, and possibly a repetition on a small scale of last spring's slump in the market. When asked what they would advise shippers to do, it is generally suggested that it is best for all concerned that the crop be steadily and gradually moved to market whenever conditions are reasonably good. This is the position taken in these columns all through the season, Growers who have marketed their stock gradually have less to worry about, and have a part at least of their product turned into each. It seems that

for shipment are from Ireland and Scotland. Germany, he thinks, cannot ship to
the United States unless the price advances
considerably, while Belgium and Holland
have no surplus. He looks for a higher
market after Christmas, but does not expect any great advance.

The December report of the Department
of Agriculture, as previously stated, gives
the potato yield a little above the average
for the past ten years. As the average
price for the past ten years has been between 35 and 40 cents per bushel in the large
markets, the report would certainly give
little room for hope of high prices this year,
but it must be taken into consideration that
the times are extremely prosperous, a condibut it must be taken into consideration that
the times are extremely prosperous, a condition which always tends to the high prices
of everything. Hence potatoes may be expected to sell higher than they would in
ordinary years with so large a crop on hand.
Utah and Idaho are beginning to grow
potatoes for shipment, sending out 650 cars
the present season, all to far Western markets.

turned out good, but Baldwins are short, and consequently shipments after the new year, when the harder fruit is due, must fall off. The prices ruling this season are as high as any attained during the past ten years. The average shipment from Halifax to London during the past ten years has been 238,664 barrels per season.

The total apple shipments from all ports for the week ending Deo. 16 were 17,541 barrels, including 4407 barrels from Boston, 8698 barrels from New York, 1849 barrels from Portland, Me., 1380 barrels from Halifax and 1807 barrels from St. John. The total shipments included 6076 barrels to Liverpool, 2140 barrels to London, 4055 barrels to Glasgow, and 5570 barrels to various ports. The shipments for the season thus far have been 1,610,649 barrels, including 310,761 barrels from Boston, 454,594 barrels from New York, 100,104 barrels from Montreal, 182,398 barrels from Halifax and 7685 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipments for the same time last year were 1,485,719 barrels, against 2,440,173 berrels in 1903.

Poultry Market Fuirly Steady.

Positry Merket Feirly Steedy.

Poultry intended for the Christmas market is arriving in moderate quantities, with no present indication that there will be any excess of supplies. Turkeys are not a very large proportion of the receipts, fowls and chickens composing a large part of the supplies. Dealers expect wholesale markets to rule around 20 cents for turkeys suitable for the Christmas trade.

Considerable stock was held over from Thaukagiving, and these are not of the best quality, as a rule, and do not compare well with the fresh receipts. They will tend to hold the market average down, but are hardly likely to cause a slump unless possibly among the lower grades of stock. In all probability the choice grades will not be in over supply. The Western packing concerns held over a good many cheap turkeys from Kentucky and for which they did not find a profitable market at Thankegiving. These are of low grade and it looks as if their owners would have to sell them at a loss. Probably some of them will be held in cold storage and peddled out to the trade during the summer. There is little room for auch stock in the Christmas market season.

storage at a loss. But so far as concerns shipments of fresh killed Northern and Middle Western turkeys of good quality the situation is favorable. There are large supplies of milk fed chickens from the West which seem to be in good demand. Broilers are less plenty now, the ordinary grade of chickens having become too mature and staggy for this class of trade. Squabe have been less plenty of late and the market is firmer. There is some demand for Guines fowls around 75 cents a pair.

The Christmas holiday will occur next Monday, and in New York buyers having all the week' in which to stock up are in no hurry to commence operations. A good many are around sixing up the situation, but show little disposition to buy in any quantity as yet, and the beet selling days will probably be Wednesday and Thursday. Involces of turkeys are heavy from Sonthern and Sonthwestern sections, while advices are assessment larger from the West than had

Many ane turkeys cons from back in the hills of West Virginia, where they run wild until fall. Then, as the corn crop is gathered, the turkeys are fed up until by Thanksgiving they are fat and in good condition. Transportation them to the river would be rough work if they were crated on the farms, but as turkeys and geese will drive, big flocks of them are driven over the rough roads, traveling as fast as a man walks. The birds will make from fifteen to twenty miles a day, and when evening walks. The birds will make from fifteen to twenty miles a day, and when evening comes they perch on the nearest fence or tree and roost till morning. At Glenwood Landing, Pa., a commission man told of an old woman of seventy who had driven a flock of over two hundred turkeys and geese from twenty-five miles back in the hills, bringing them in without the loss of a single fowl. In spite of their long trip, the birds were in good condition, and after a couple of days rest and good feeding were as fat and plump as ever.

as fat and plump as ever.

F. H. Keeler, New York: "The indications are now that the heavy Christmas trading will start earlier in the week than usual so we urge you to send whatever you have on immediately without delay. Conditions are very favorable for good prices this season. The call for fancy apples, poultry and nuts is enormous."

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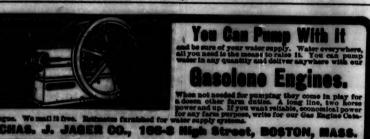
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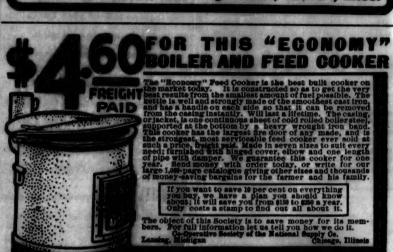
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